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CITY ITEMS.

Wonderful shoes,
Those English Army Brogans, at No. 60 Fifth street.

Lubin's Cocoanut Cream,
For promoting the growth of the hair. tf

Special Attention
Is directed to our Pittsburgh Gift Concert Advertisement, to be seen in another column. It will certainly take place at City Hall on the 30th inst., as stated. All the arrangements are being completed. Those wanting tickets should get them immediately, as they are selling fast.

Purest and Sweetest
Cod Liver Oil in the world; manufactured from fresh selected livers on the sea coast. This oil is characterized by a sweetness entirely peculiar to itself alone. Its reputation is so great that it takes the lead of other oils, and is universally prescribed by physicians. Remember to ask for "Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil." Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, Sole Manufacturers. For sale at wholesale in Pittsburgh by R. E. Sellers & Co.; at retail by all druggists.

Dutcher's Lightning Fly-Killer
Makes quick work with flies, and it commenced early, keeps the house clear all summer. Look out for imitations. Get Dutcher's only. 3d3-1m eod

Blackberry Brandy and Wine.
The reputation of our house is so well established that it is almost unnecessary to say anything further than that we purchase them for medicinal use only, and consequently you can depend upon them being fine. Worthless goods we do not keep. McLaran & McKennan, Druggists, 85 Market street, corner of Diamond, near this street.

The Daily Commercial

The Liability of Bankers as Collecting Agents.

An important case to bankers and others has recently arisen. The Second National Bank of Erie, Pa., drew a check on Messrs. Culver, Penn & Co., (their New York correspondents) for $1,600, which in due course of time came into the hands of a New York merchant, who, on the day of its reception, presented it for payment at the counter of the drawers, and received, as payment, their check upon the Third National Bank of New York. This check was deposited the same day in one of the New York city banks, and was passed through the New York City clearing House, and payment refused on the following morning, Messrs. Culver, Penn & Co. having suspended on that day.

The holder demanded the return by them to him of the Erie check, which was given up by them, and their own check on the Third National Bank relinquished.

The holder of the Erie National Bank check then made a demand upon the latter for reimbursement, the check having in the meantime been protested for non-payment.

Upon a statement of the facts the Erie Bank refused to repay the amount of the check, upon three grounds:

1st. that their own check had been paid and canceled by Messrs. Culver, Penn & Co., by the check of the latter on the Third National Bank.

2d. That due diligence was not used by the holders in presenting the Erie check to the Third National Bank. In other words, that by omitting to press it to the latter for payment or certification, the holder assumed the risk of the solvency of the drawers, and thereby lost recourse upon the Erie Bank. Had the check of C. P. & Co. been presented on the day of the date, it would have been honored by their bankers.

The case is now before the Supreme Court of New York, where it will probably be reached this winter. In the meantime, and at all future time, holders of individual checks upon banks will do well to bear in mind this case and the risk assumed when receiving such instruments. Some of our readers will recollect similar cases which occurred at the time of the failure of John Thompson, of New York, and the Ohio Life and Trust Company. There were numerous decisions of courts in favor of those who on the day previous to their failure; and heavy losses were the result.

It has been decided by the Supreme Court of New York, in a case similar to that of Culver, Penn & Co., that the presentation of an original draft and the taking of a check substituted therefor, release him unqualified from liability, and he so amend as law for the present, and until the new case shall be decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, in which an appeal will be made by the Erie Bank, should the latter desire to carry the matter to that tribunal.

In New York the practice is universal among banks and bankers to receive certified checks only on banks that will pass through the Clearing House.

POLITICAL.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The following is the correspondence soliciting Thaddeus Stevens to become a candidate for the United States Senate:

HON. THADDEUS STEVENS—DEAR SIR: The undersigned, your friends, will be pleased to know if you will consent to be a candidate for the office of United States Senator. Believing that the honor of our State requires that we should be represented by our ablest men, and that the Republican party will delight to honor the statesman who has advocated the principles of liberty longer than any other man in the National Councils, we feel that your services are a most the object of admiration of the whole country so far as public services are concerned, we are anxious to have the privilege of signing your name to the list. We respectfully request an answer to our question at an early day.

Signed by thirty four citizens of Lancaster, under date of July 11th.

WASHINGTON, July 13, 1866.

A. E. Roberts, B. Champneys and others:

Gentlemen: I have received your kind letter asking me to allow the use of my name as a candidate for United States Senator.

I believe that office, (when tendered) is not to be declined without reason. But it has always been my opinion that no man should make himself a candidate for it, or take any part in the canvass. A person fit for that position ought to be called thereto without notice from his friends or recognized agent. This, however, is a matter of delicacy which I shall not discuss. It is a difference of opinion, and is not intended as a criticism upon others, but only to account for my own course.

Thanking you for your constant friendship, I am your obedient servant,

THADDEUS STEVENS.

OHIO.

The *Leader* of Cleveland says: It seems to be a foregone conclusion that the Hon. R. C. Parsons is to be removed from the Collectorship for of the 18th District, and it is reported that S. O. Griswold, Esq., formerly a member of the Legislature from this city, is to be his successor. One thing is certain, however, whoever succeeds Mr. Parsons has to be in favor of what Mr. Johnson calls "my policy."

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Hartford *Press* publishes a call for a mass State Convention to appoint delegates to the National Convention in Philadelphia. It is signed by James T. Pratt, James T. Babcock, Edward Perkins, Wm. H. Imlay, John Gelston, Lyman W. Coe, Wm. R. Smith, and L. E. Pease, who are Republicans of the Bread-and-butter school.

The following persons are named as the probable delegates from New York to the Philadelphia Convention:—Thurlow Weed, Millard Fillmore, General Slocum, Isaiah Rynders, John Van Buren, Murray, George Law, Bell Green, William H. Seward, Washington Hunt, etc.

The Detroit (Mich.) *Tribune* of July 10 says: "Hon. George Woodruff, the nominee of the Kalamazoo Convention for Judge of the Marshall District, is a man about fifty-five years of age, and has been a resident of the city about thirty-two years, having emigrated westward while the country was yet a wilderness and Marshall consisted of a few log shanties. He is native of Binghamton, N. Y., and a graduate of Geneva College, standing at the head of his class. His grand-father was Major Hyde, of the Revolutionary army. During the whole time of his residence here he has practiced law. He is also possessed of fine literary attainments, and is one of the best scholars in the community. The election is ordered to be held on the 14th, and there is no other candidate in the field. Judge Woodruff led Judge Fuller two to one. The old guard, headed by Col. George Woodruff, graduated in West Point with honor about 1850. All were killed in battle."

A call for a Mass State Convention in Connecticut, to appoint delegates to the National Convention in Philadelphia, has been issued by the committee of the National Union organization of the State, consisting of Hon. Jas. T. Pratt, Jas. F. Babcock, Edward Prentis, Wm. H. Mallory, John Gallup, Lyman W. Coe, Wm. R. Smith, L. E. Pease. The Convention is to be held at New Haven on Wednesday, Aug. 1.

At the Republican Convention in Washington county, Vt., on Tuesday, two Morrill men and one Poland man was nominated for the State Senate. Most of the delegates were in favor of Mr. Morrill. The Addison County Convention, June 28, instructed the Senators from that county to vote for Mr. Morrill. The Senators from Bennington county are understood to be in favor of Mr. Morrill.

—The New Hampshire convention to amend the State constitution, which will be held on the first Tuesday of November next, is to be limited in its action to the following propositions: 1. To enable soldiers to vote during time of war, while absent from the State. 2. To abolish all religious tests. 3. To increase the Senate. 4. To diminish the House. 5. To make provision for future amendments of the constitution.

Secretaries Harlan and Stanton.

The correspondent of the New York *Commercial* says: Another statement, that Secretary Harlan proposed on Friday "a letter announcing his withdrawal also from the Cabinet," which was to have been delivered yesterday, has no foundation in fact. His relations with the President have been amicable, and while he has differed from him on political matters, there are no good reasons why he should leave the Cabinet.

As for Stanton, he will not leave until told he must go. Nor is it impossible that Mr. Seward will resign before the end of the year, and the Senate from New York, George Bancroft, Beverly Johnson and Charles F. Adams are named as those from whom his successor is to be selected.

An Appeal to Congress.

The *Tribune* makes this appeal to Congress:

"Gentlemen in Congress! we pray you not to adjourn without doing something to check the growing flow of Government bonds bearing six per cent. interest in gold, and sold in Europe at a little more than thirty per cent. below current value. We wish you would both consider the currency and increase the tariff; we pray you to believe Washington without doing one or the other; and if any measure which may even partial, inadequate, merely palliative should be considered, we entreat every champion of national solvency and honor industriously to give it a fearless support. Make it bear you can; but vote for anything that tends to diminish, if but by a fraction, the inundation of our country with foreign goods and foreign gold."

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

The Rousseau-Grinnell Case.

ROUSSEAU TO BE REPRIMANDED.

An Officer of the House Assaulted.

Probable Confirmation of Gov. Randall.

Judge Hughes Opposed to the Philadelphia Convention.

Army Officers Settling in Florida.

Treaties with the Indians.

Rations to be Issued in Alabama.

GRADE OF GENERAL REVIVED.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, July 17.

Rousseau to be Reprimanded.

The House had a protracted session to-day on the Rousseau Grinnell case, and finally passed a resolution by 83 to 30, that he be brought to the bar of the House and publicly reprimanded by the Speaker. The resolution to expel him failed to obtain the requisite two-thirds vote, a good many members dodging the vote, while a number were absent by reason of illness and other causes. Before the final vote was taken, General Rousseau was present in the House, but retired from the hall just as it was announced. The Speaker, therefore, could not execute the order of the House to reprimand him. The resolution to censure Grinnell for language used towards Rousseau was laid on the table by a vote of twenty-two to one. The House then wound up the proceedings by passing a resolution directing the arrest of the three persons who were present at the assault, and armed, and that they be brought before the House to answer for their contempt of its privileges. Gen. Rousseau, it is said, will promptly resign before the House can execute its order upon him.

Assaulted.

During the debate on this case, the House became somewhat excited over the announcement made by General Garfield, that an officer of the House, a clerk to the committee on Post-offices, and correspondent of the Cincinnati *Inquirer*, had been assaulted in the basement of the capitol. A special committee, to inquire into the facts, was at once authorized.

The Grade of General.

The Senate passed the House bill to-day, with some immaterial amendments, after a brief but excited a long debate. The House will probably concur in the changes proposed by the Senate.

Judge James Hughes.

Formerly of Indiana, lately Judge of the Court of Claims here, and a prominent war Democrat, has written a letter to the Democratic committee in the Philadelphia convention, in which he says: I am not ready for such a fusion. If it is to be, let the Democratic party first retire its conspicuous anti-war leaders, and let sufficient time elapse for the grass to grow upon the graves of the heroic dead. For the present, I advise all Union men to remain steadfast in their organization hoping that its dissensions may yet be healed, and keep aloof from proceedings which can only result in the election of the Democratic ticket in Indiana.

Nomination of Gov. Randall.

The Senate Postoffice Committee agreed today to report favorably to the Senate, with a recommendation, the nomination of Governor Randall for Postmaster General. The indications are improving for his confirmation. Those politically opposing him say that between Randall and Blair, they prefer the former.

Florida.

General Foster writes from Florida to the Freedmen's Bureau that in that section the colored people generally receive impartial justice in the courts, and are well treated. A large number of officers of the United States army have settled and invested their means in planting in that section of the State more than in any other. This interest, with that of other Northerners investing in the lumber business, in last year's crop, amounting to $1,000,000, if protected, will be powerful enough to obtain the entire political control of the State.

Indian Affairs.

The report from Fort Leavenworth some days ago, that the Commission sent to Fort Laramie to make a treaty with the Indians had failed to do so, is untrue. No official report has yet been received by the Department, but a telegram from Gen. Sherman to one of the commissioners, has verbally stated that a treaty with the Sioux and Ogallallas and with the Cheyennes, was signed on the last of June, that the Indians in their treaties yielded to all the demands of the Commission, and were satisfied, and that through their country is now unobstructed. Trains are passing along the Powder river route every day. The Indians south, as stated some days ago, are dissatisfied and not disposed to treat. The promises made to them in the treaty of October have not been fulfilled. This is no fault of the Indian Department, because no funds have yet been appropriated to enable such promises to be fulfilled. The commanding General of the Department of the Platte ordered that all persons in military posts in the department, where it has not already been done, and where it is not too late, the commanding officers will without delay cause military reservations to be surveyed, and a written report of the same to be made, which are to be submitted to the War Department for approval and record in the General Land Office. The reservations will not exceed twenty-five square miles.

Assistant Secretary of State.

When the bill that is now before Congress creating the office of Assistant Secretary of State, becomes a law, it is understood that William Hunter, at present chief clerk of the Department of State, will be nominated by the President to fill the position.

Sentence Remitted in Alabama.

The Assistant Commissioner of Freedmen's affairs in Alabama has forwarded the following as his estimate of rations necessary to be issued to destitute people in the months of August: Huntsville, 3,200; Montgomery, 2,000; Mobile, 1,600; Greenville, 500; Talladega, 680; Demopolis, 400; Talladega, 780; Selma, 820—total, 10,000.

Examining Surgeon.

Dr. Wm. S. Meconnekin, of Murfreesboro', Tennessee, has been appointed by the Commissioner of Pensions, an Examining Surgeon of the Pension office.

The Attorney-Generalship.

The President has tendered, by telegraph, the Attorney-Generalship to Attorney Stansbury, of Ohio, but an intimation has been received that he may decline it on the ground of illhealth.

Nominations Rejected.

The Senate, in executive session to-day, took up and rejected every nomination lately made by the President for Collectors and Assessors of Internal Revenue in Missouri.

Appointment.

It is now considered certain that an adjournment will be prolonged beyond next Monday.

WASHINGTON, July 17.

WILL NOT INTERFERE.

The following dispatch was received to-day from General Thomas:

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, July 14, 1866.

Lieutenant-General Grant, Washington:

Some of the members of the House of the Tennessee General Assembly conduct themselves in a very refractory manner, absenting themselves to prevent a quorum, thus obstructing business. The Governor cannot manage them. Can I, in this emergency, call on the troops supposed to me for military assistance. Shall I send them if required?

GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Major General Commanding.

The following answer was immediately given:

WASHINGTON, July 17.

Gen. Grant will instruct Gen. Thomas that the facts stated in his telegram do not warrant the interference of the military authorities. The administration of the peace in Nashville and throughout the State, belongs to the civil authorities, and the duty of the United States forces is not to assist in any way in the controversy between the political authorities of the State, and General Thomas will strictly abstain from any interference between them.

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

COMMISSIONER OF REVENUE.

The Secretary of the Treasury has appointed to the new office of Commissioner of Revenue the Hon. A. Wells, now chairman of the United States Revenue Commission. This is believed to be almost the first instance in our political history where a new civil office has been created solely to confer upon the services of a particular individual, the bill having passed Congress only on the understanding that the appointment would be made as indicated. The Revenue Commission expires by virtue of the act of July 13th, 1866, on the first of the following month, and the Secretary of the Treasury to-day addressed to each of its members a note, which is only a note of generous acknowledgment of their services, and an official notification of the termination of their trust.

The reports of the Commission are about to be laid before Congress, making a handsome Volume of four hundred pages.

MILITARY PRISONERS.

The War Department has ordered, at the instance of the President, that all persons who are undergoing sentence by military courts, and have been imprisoned six months, except those who are under sentence for the crime of murder, arson or rape, and excepting those who are under sentence at the Dry Tortugas, be discharged from imprisonment, and the residue of their sentence be remitted. Those who belong to the military service and their term unexpired, will be returned to their command, if it is still in service, and their release is conditional upon their serving their full term and being of good behavior.

RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

Hon. Freeman Clark's resignation as First Comptroller of the Currency has been accepted by the President, and referred to the Secretary of the Treasury, who under the law will designate his successor.

GENERAL SPEED.

Mr. Speed was relieved yesterday from the office of Attorney General immediately upon dispatching his resignation formality to the President. He is now at his private residence in this city, preparing to leave for Kentucky on Monday.

NO TAX ON CIGARS.

There is no tax upon imported cigars in the Internal Revenue bill just passed.

THE COALITION.

Letter from Attorney General Speed.

THE AUGUST CONVENTION.

HE REFUSES TO OBEY THE CALL.

Attorney General Speed on the Political Situation.

WASHINGTON, D.C., July 11, 1866.

To Hon. J. R. Doolittle, Chairman, &c.

SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 10th inst., with a printed copy of a call for a National Convention, to be held at Philadelphia on the 14th day of August next. You request, in case the call, and the principles enunciated in it, meet my approval, that I reply at my earliest convenience. This language would seem to imply that an answer is desired if I do not approve the call and the principles avowed in it; in other words, that a failure to reply may be interpreted as a disapproval, not only of the call, but of each and all of the principles announced in it.

This is a position in which I am unwilling to be placed, when I approve of many of the principles set forth in the call, and yet do not approve of the call itself. I will briefly state my reasons; first premising that I do not recognize the very respectable gentlemen who have made this call as the acknowledged organs of the great Union party of the country.

Since the outbreak of the terrible struggle from which the country has now emerged, we have had a National Union party that was exhibited more devotion, made greater sacrifices, and manifested more unselfish patriotism than any party ever did previously in the history of the world. That party, in both its character, its organization and its organs known; and as that party, by its faith, its doctrines, and its exertions, has, in the form of the Constitution and the New and all the Old World, saved the government and the country, and placed both our common country from demoralization, and indeed from utter ruin, by vindicating at all hazards the principles of human liberty and indissoluble Union of the States, through which only can its future prosperity and greatness ever be maintained and carried out, it would appear to me to be still the only, or at any rate the best means to accomplish the objects of the call, if finally adjusting all the remaining minor and unsettled matters of reconstruction consistently with the principles of the Union as above mentioned.

I have said that many of the principles stated in the call are, in my view, objectionable, but content myself with stating that the call fails to take any notice of one of the most vital issues before the American people. I allude to the question whether the several States shall ratify or reject the last amendment to the Constitution proposed by Congress to the Constitution of the United States. This is the great question of the day, and the only issue upon it cannot be avoided. It should be placed fairly and squarely before the people. The failure to take any notice of this vital issue and all absorbing a question must be attributed to design, and will be construed into a studied declaration of belief and policy against the adoption of the amendment. Being myself, earnestly and decidedly in favor of the adoption of the amendment by the States, I cannot go into an organization that proposes openly to oppose that measure or that would smother it by ignoring its existence.

This is the same to day as it was in the days of its trial; the same party now as then. In the autumn of 1864, I elected Lincoln and Johnson, and the majority of the present Congress; and as I acted with it then, for paramount reasons, so I feel bound by duty demands that I remain and act with it now.

The pith and marrow of the present call, I should say, is found in the following words, to wit, a party for sustaining, not the Government in its full integrity, but the administration of the Union party, not a department of the Government. And here I must take the liberty of stating that, in my judgment, the veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill, under the crisis of present circumstances, and that of the Civil Rights bill, this country becoming dislocated and broken up by divisions, or that of one branch of the Government, the Executive, in direct opposition upon questions of deep and common interest, to the other, is a hostile conflict with co-ordinate departments.

For these and other reasons, which might be detailed, I cannot approve the call for the convention in Philadelphia.

I trust, however, that no man is more desirous than I am to attain the entire restoration of the American Union, with its practical workings in their perfect form. Harmony is dear to me, over, and the surely, as far as mortal affairs can be made sure, of endless perpetuity in the future. Without harmony and Union, all the blessings are countless and inestimable. But, since a Union, consisting of States, with powers reserved, the universal consent of all classes and sections, and laughing to scorn any attempt at the loss internal or external, and the ravages of time and change, will only be obtained by a party of retracing, by mutual concessions and compromise with, the supreme and general ideas of the American fundamental law, the only constitution, and the Union founded on it, in brief, of the political liberty and equality of the individual citizen, and of the States, as they can be the Union, the nationality, that will not fail to form the magnificent and lofty dreams of the future, the highest efforts of the genius of the future the highest efforts of the present and the past. It is for the people and the rights of the States need doctoring. The American theory culminates properly in the sacredness of the rights of the individual, through individual. That, after all, is what Washington carved out with the sword, and Jefferson, Hamilton, Madison, Franklin, &c., with the mind, drew up and put on record with the pen.

It is to me a matter of deep regret that the legal history of the United States, the only departure of importance from it, and allowed to have been those in the interests of the weak and of his manifold incidents. I do not, of course, proceed to go over the shocking and bloody facts of the past sixty years. To day, slavery, as a confessed legality, is as well know, no more. But now that all the orders of the day, all precedents or compromises still remain—idols and sacrosanct—the law, the Union, and therefore reason can begiven why these incidents also should not be erased? Time was that when the States were not the creatures of the law, they see see the limbs demanding to live and move, as if the previous center still existed.

The persistent adherence to and the Constitution the rule of an unequal and unfair basis of representation is perilous to the future peace of the country, and will surely cause a chasing sense of injustice as long as it is continued.

Furthermore, the high mission of the Union party, which framed the Baltimore Convention, to "extirpate slavery," from which we have had a National Union party that was exhibited more devotion, made greater sacrifices, and manifested more unselfish patriotism than any party ever did previously in the history of the world. That party, in both its character, its organization and its organs known; and as that party, by its faith, its doctrines, and its exertions, has, in the form of the Constitution and the New and all the Old World, saved the government and the country, and placed both our common country from demoralization, and indeed from utter ruin, by vindicating at all hazards the principles of human liberty and indissoluble Union of the States, through which only can its future prosperity and greatness ever be maintained and carried out, it would appear to me to be still the only, or at any rate the best means to accomplish the objects of the call, if finally adjusting all the remaining minor and unsettled matters of reconstruction consistently with the principles of the Union as above mentioned.

With the hand is relieved from the sun's rays in times of their greatest intensity, the heat seems often to cause instead in illusionary action in the cavities of the skull. The sufferer experiences intense headache, succeeded by vomiting; he then falls down, and, unless foreign assistance be given, turns black in the face and expires. Victims of sunstroke are most of en sailors, and intoxicating drinks strongly predispose to this sudden inflammation of the cranial organs. Any constriction about the neck, from tight cravats or collars, also predisposes to sunstroke, and generally any depressing agents, mental or physical, lessen the resisting power of the body to this as to other diseases.

Terrestrial radiation of the sun's heat seems to bear an important part in the production of sunstroke. At sea, at dead calm islands, seen in vertical rays, and also no mist or cloud to screen the sun's rays beat down; while inland, and especially in large cities, where stony pavements and long ranges of buildings combine to add their radiant caloric to the direct action of the sun, fatal cases most often occur.

One of the best protectives against sunstroke is the sun umbrellas, universally used in our Southern cities, but rarely seen at the North, where, during our short but fiery Summer, they are even more necessary. In the absence of umbrellas, and fought man to man in the good old fashion. After a few moments of slashing right and left, the Austrians, in their turn, broke and the German saber. On the evening of that day the Prussians could no further than ten miles from Josephstadt.

BATTLE OF TRAUTENAU.

On the same day the Prussian Guards had advanced to within a short distance of Trautenau, situated ten miles north of Nachod. This country is a broad valley, through the bottom of which the river Aupa flows, and which is bounded on both sides by steep hills, which command the valley. The Austrians had taken up a strong position, on the top of a hill, confronting the possession of it with great obstinacy. Of particulars, few have come to hand, but the issue speaks for itself. The Prussians got as far as Furstenbruck, five miles south of Munchengratz. Above 1,000 prisoners were sent to the rear, the dead and wounded on both sides being calculated at 3,000. As the consequences of all these operations, and the slow but steady advance of the two Prussian armies approaching a common center from the different points of the circumference of the country, we see the Crown Prince and Prince Frederick Charles to have reduced the distance between them to about forty miles. With every step in advance made by the royal cousins, the Austrians opposed to the Crown Prince run a greater risk of being wedged in between the two advancing armies. Telegraphic communications between the Princes has been already effected along the North Bohemian line.

TERRIBLE LOSSES ON THE AUSTRIAN SIDE.

The London Times of July 4th says: The war in Bohemia is awful work. The Austrians, we are told, lost 15,000 men in their various encounters with the army under the Crown Prince of Prussia; they had 25,000 put *hors de combat* in their vain attempts to arrest the progress of the army under Prince Frederick Charles—altogether 40,000 men in five days. The Prussian losses are computed at 15,000, leaving 25,000 for the dead and wounded. Whole battalions have been annihilated; whole corps—the Clam Gallas, the Gaeling, and the Saxons, no less than the Kaiser brigade—are at utterly broken up as to be unable to reappear in action for some time. Benedek's army has fallen back beyond the Elbe, falling up his position between the fortresses of Josephstadt and Koniginer-gratz, and is reported greatly disorganized, according to the account of Austrian officers prisoners in Prussian hands. The desertion of Italian soldiers from the Austrian ranks is on the increase.

ANOTHER TERRIBLE BATTLE UNAVOIDABLE.

And yet, horrible as the carnage has hitherto been, it must be looked upon as a mere prelude to the pitched battle now unavoidable, in which a quarter of a million of men will probably be engaged on either side. The vast strength to which modern armies are swelled by conscription, and the means of destruction and locomotion which they command, render it sufficiently have a tendency to condense into a few months, and into a few campaigns, the wars in the regions which in former ages stretched over years of campaigning, though we have the recent experience of the Italian campaign, that the magnitude of a struggle is no security against its continuance.

The battle, to which the Times refers, was fought on the 30, near Sadowa, resulting in the Prussians obtaining a great and complete victory, as heretofore. The Austrians, it is said, propose an armistice. The particulars of this battle are not yet received.

The Latest Miscellaneous Foreign News

Up to the 2nd inst., the war had not produced any to such a degree as to have interrupted a fair demand for every description of manufactured goods, and prices show a tendency to rise. This, however, may be accounted for by the small stock of goods held by the trade during the panic, in spite of the sympathy felt for the triumph of the "just cause," the interests of all classes of the community, and particularly of the commercial portion of it, are dependent upon the government continuing perfectly neutral. The rates of Prussian funds, which, it is said, is still regarded by the industrial classes as the greatest security for the money lent, further show what they think will be the result.

From Paris papers of the 7th: The following are extracts from the latest news brought by the Priere:

VIENNA, Thursday, July 5.—General Benedek addressed the following dispatch to the Emperor yesterday:

At three o'clock in the morning, after a brilliant resistance of five hours' duration, before Koniginratz, with our center at Lippe, the enemy, favored by the rain, succeeded in establishing himself unperceived at Chlum. Our troops, assailed on both sides, were thus compelled to retire. The retreat was effected composedly on Pardubitz. The losses are not yet known, but they are considerable.

VIENNA, Thursday, July 5.—It is announced that Gen. Clam Gallas, in command of the First Corps, and Gen. Ludwig, Marshal Field Lieutenant Heinkstein, Chief of the Staff, and Maj. Gen. Keymantez, will be brought before a court-martial.

PRAGUE, July 5.—The Queen has been several times to see the wounded who have arrived here, and has received several ovations from the public. The victory gained by the Prussians has produced a great sensation here.

TRAUTENAU, July 5.—The Prince Royal, although distant from the field of battle, showed a lively interest in the affair. He gave orders in the time enough to direct the attack against the right wing of the Austrians, which assailed the center of the Army. The King, accompanied the Prince in the field of battle with the order of battle.

[From the Paris Pays, July 5.]

In Austria, the people are so dismayed by the disasters which have befallen the army that they are sufficiently lost to all sense of propriety as to denigrate as a traitor General Benedek, who, a few months ago, was looked upon at Frankfort as the brilliant, the audacious hero of the war. Public opinion is so much excited that it will be sufficiently fatal a man who is enviable locally personified. Such a misfortune was that a telegram from Prussian sources announced that Benedek was ensanied to fall on his flank. Orders, it was said, had been found on his person, which he demanded to serve in Bohemia, that he might fall on the flank of the Army of the Elbe, while the Prussians, who could have him from Pilsen, and who have now so completely dominated Bohemia.

The Federal troops have entered the territory of Weissak, a detached portion of Prussia belonging to the Duchy of Holstein. Prussia is expected to force the Prussians to recall some of their troops from Italy. The staff of Garibaldi's headquarters are at Lonato. He has about five thousand men under his command, and is completely surrounded by the Austrians, who are rumored to have placed a price upon his head. Garibaldi's position is a peculiar character. Some Princes are rumored to have proposed a partition of the Papal States, and that Garibaldi should assume

The Daily Commercial

WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1866.

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR,

JOHN W. GEARY.

UNION COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR SHERIFF:
SAMUEL R. CLUFF.

FOR CLERK OF QUARTER SESSIONS:
JOHN G. BROWN.

FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT:
ALEX. HILANDS.

FOR RECORDER:
HENRY SNIVELY.

FOR REGISTRAR:
JOSEPH H. GRAY.

FOR COMMISSIONER:
GEORGE HAMILTON.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR
JOHN F. DRAVO.

FOR ASSEMBLY:
SAMUEL CHADWICK,
R. A. COLVILLE,
GEORGE T. M'KEE,
GEORGE WILSON,
WILLIAM PETERS,
JOHN P. GLASS.

ANTECEVENTS OF THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

Nothing is more certain than that the factious and disloyal course of the South, inspired by the course of the President, has materially retarded the improvements and growth in business, of which there was so fair a promise immediately succeeding the close of the war. Northern capitalists who stood ready, and, to a certain extent, did embark there, have consulted prudence, and measurably withdrawn from enterprises which would have been the means of developing and improving the whole Southern country. Trade intercourse, which at first was free and liberal, has become cautious and restricted within bounds which, but for the political course of the Southern people, would have been expanded to the mutual advantage of both sections of the Union. Trade is ever conservative and cautious. It perceives and recoils from danger at once. When the war closed, the prospect was that it would take the lead in the work of reconstruction, draw the Southern people into prosperous paths, inoculate their minds with new and enlarged ideas, and inaugurate a new era, of good feeling not only, but of permanent prosperity. But in this there has been a disappointment. It is too true the old rebellious spirit has been aroused again, and is manifesting itself instead of the disposition at first shown to accept the result of the war, submit to the consequences, and by a correct course deserve a mitigation of the penalty of attempting to destroy the Government. In the place of this another and opposite feeling has been planted in the hearts of the Southern people,—a feeling which is said to have provoked from Gen. GRANT the remark that they have "not been whipped enough."

Touching the cause of this, we have an explanation in the instructive fact, that wherever this feeling is strongest, and this change most marked, the course of the President is most warmly approved. Those that were foremost in stimulating the change, are found in the first to respond to the call for the Philadelphia Convention, to meet there their old sympathisers of Chicago Platform memory in the North—a state of things in which the Democratic party perceives its opportunity.

Commencing, therefore, with the decline of the promising state of feeling in the South, immediately succeeding the closing of the war, we come directly to the Philadelphia Convention, tracing all the way the political influences that have been at work to produce results detrimental to the growth of loyalty, improvement in trade, the solid reunion of the States and the material prosperity of the country. In these antecedents we perceive the probable character of that meeting, and its objects, the influences that will be fostered and the consequences to be feared.

AN ENABLING ACT.

In the Congressional Caucus, MR. THADDEUS STEVENS said he was opposed to adjourning before passing an Enabling Act, laying down the conditions by which the eleven seceding States must be governed. Considering how doubtful the ratification of the Amendment is, we think MR. STEVENS's suggestion a wise one. Probably he would be for an act which would have provisions we should not like, but we did not depart from the spirit of the Amendment, Congress might safely count on the popular approval. Should the amendment fail, of which there is at least a probability, the work of reconstruction would be where it was when Congress assembled—in the President's hands, and he bent on the accomplishment of objects that cannot be contemplated without alarm. So far, nothing has been consummated by Congress,—it has passed the Amendment, and declared a policy, but its application to the great work of reconstruction depends on the approval of the requisite number of States—a consummation extremely doubtful, and at best distant. We think it was a mistake that an Enabling Act was not passed at an early day, before the South became re-rebelized, and when the Southern mind was in a comparatively reasonable frame. In the absence of conditions by Congress, the President dictated his own, and these he changed and receded from at will, until now it is evident he is the hope, the support and the supporter of all the dangerous and rebellious elements everywhere. For our part, we think it was a mistake when the South did elect loyal men they were not admitted to seats in Congress. Such a policy would have rewarded loyalty and stimulated its growth. We think it should be the policy of the future, and that Congress, before adjourning, should pass an Enabling Act, based on it, with provisions designed to secure as far as possible the future in the interest of loyalty and justice. Otherwise the President will have matters in his own hands, and there is too much reason to believe that his objects are extreme and revolutionary—looking directly to the recognition of a Congress constituted on ideas hostile to the integrity of the Government.

We say, therefore, that we hope the suggestion of MR. STEVENS as to the Enabling Act will be acted upon, not however to give effect to the extreme notions which he is known to hold, but to the more moderate and considerate conceptions which Congress has embodied in its recent action, and which is calculated to insure practical results, strengthen the loyal men, and stimulate the growth of Republican principles everywhere.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Great Eastern, all things working well, has by this time passed mid-ocean, laying the Atlantic Cable. When she left Sheerness on the 30th June, for Valentia bay, her draught was thirty-two feet, the deepest laden vessel that ever passed down the Thames. Small boats with lead and lines, making soundings, were kept constantly before her. Some of the shoals over which she had to pass did not give more than a foot of water beneath her keel. The Electricians on board are highly elated with the successful tests on the cable every hour. The clearness of signaling is absolutely as perfect as it is possible for so delicate and powerful an insulated wire of such length to be. The ingenious d'Arsonmoter, invented by Mr. FLEMING JENKIN, has been placed on board. This contrivance is automatic in its action. By this machine the weight of strain to be fixed upon the cable, either in paying out or hauling in, is regulated.

Among the many improvements that are to be tried in working the wire when laid, is Captain BALTON's new system of codified signals, by means of which a single numeral often represents a whole sentence, and always a word. This code has for its basis a numerical arrangement by which all words and letters of the English language can be expressed by groups of figures. All words and letters of any other language, capable of being rendered in the English character, can also be expressed. The object of this arrangement is to facilitate the transmission of messages and prevent the liability to error in the rendering of a message. The telegraphic symbols used to express this code, are the dot and the dash. By this system the necessity of making dots with dashes is obviated, errors arising from the use of a combination of both are avoided, and the signals are equally simple and effective, whether used with a short and long signal, or right or left deflective; the latter being the most expeditious.

The Great Eastern passed Ventnor, Isle of Wight, July 3d, and would arrive at Valentia on the 4th, when the shore end would be at once laid, occupying perhaps two days of time, and then, if the weather was favorable, she would at once leave for Trinity Bay. If she made the run as expected, we should hear from her at Heart's Content by the latter end of this week.

THE NEW PARTY.

In considering the proposition now before the country, to form a new political party, two questions, beyond dispute pertinent ones, will arise in every thoughtful mind. The first is, does the good of the Republic require a new party? And the second is, does the new party, if one is necessary, which the convention at Philadelphia proposes to organize, promise to be such a one as the interests of the Union require?

With reference to the first question, those favoring a new organization, who are partly Union men, and partly, both in the North and the South, opposers of the Union through all its late fearful struggles, assert its necessity, and assign as evidences of that necessity the disagreement between two co-ordinate branches of the Government, in its present administration, on the time and mode of restoring the lately seceded States, and their decided preference of the President's policy to that of Congress.

On this, we have but two observations to make. The movement for a new party was not begun nor suggested by any consciousness, among *the people*, of the need of such an organization, but originated with a few Cubious Republicans in Washington. There has not been, and we have no evidence that there will be, any such spontaneous uprising in its favor as there was in 1860 for a party founded on a widely felt and pressing need. This movement appears to have had its origin in somebody's brain at Washington, and to have been worked into its present shape by an evening's conversation of a few gentlemen of easy and diversified political views, for their own special advantage. The other observation that we have to make is, that under the taking *name* of having a national design, it is personal and partisan in its essential bearings. We mean, that instead of, even professedly, espousing the cause of the Union Government, it incorporates in its platform the sentiments of but a department of the Government, and expressly repudiates those of another co-ordinate department. Now, not to speak of the greater probability of two hundred chosen men, of intelligence and probity, forming a correct judgment of the case, than a single man, we may safely say, in view of general history, and in view of our principle of popular representation, that, as between the President and Congress, when there is a difference of opinion, the strong presumption is in favor of the department most nearly connected with the people and most immediately responsible to them. There has been no evidence that the great body of the people wish for any new party, being satisfied with the one which has maintained the Union and which will in proper time and manner restore order and prosperity to the country.

A LESSON FROM HISTORY.

It was a severe, but not unjust reflection that was passed on POMPEY by the historian TACITUS, in the words, "suarum ligum auctor, dilim ac subversor"—that he was the subverter of his own laws, as well as their author. And the history of the great Roman presents as striking a contrast of conditions as the above sentence depicts in his conduct. Honored beyond any former parallel in the days of his devotion to the Republic, he reaped but the rewards of selfish ambition in the defeat, despair and violent death that marked the close of a life gloriously begun.

Similar has been the conduct and the destiny of many men in our republic, within the past six years what brilliant stars have fallen from the political firmament in this country! Men of talent, of wealth, of science, of social worth, of lofty position, of extended influence, have sunk to the lowest places of shame and contempt, and become exiles and wanderers, homeless, friendless and penniless, because they were subverters of their own laws, the laws that some of them had framed and made.

The lesson of POMPEY's history, and that repeated in the miserable experience of our recent victims of selfish and sordid ambition, should not be lost on those whom the people have honored with position and power. Makers of laws should not be their subverters. And those who are entrusted with their execution should not evade or oppose their true intent.

THE HEAT.

The impression prevails, in the locality where we live, that the weather, for a week past, has been what might fairly be called hot weather. We know of no test that, if honestly applied, would give a result at variance with this impression. And that it is a very general one is demonstrated by the frequency of its announcement. "From morn to dewy eve" it is repeated, on the pavement and in the parlor, by sturdy workmen and ladies fair, and, if the truth were known, the same report is made "oft in the stilly night."

The smallest amount of clothing consistent with propriety is sufficient to satisfy those whose minds, in common temperatures, is most absorbed with dress. A languishing air is not merely an atmospheric condition, but pervades the animal kingdom. Butter is changed into a liquid on the table. Ice itself melts before the heat. Every body, however phlegmatic in temperament, is in the melting mood. It is no time for fat people. Unlike banks and business houses, the more plethoric they are, the more they feel like going into liquidation. "Lean CASSIUS" is to be envied, and King LEAR singing "Poor TOM's a cold," "Frosty Caucasus" is a myth, beyond the grasp of imagination, these days. But it is hot! We shall tell and be told that five times between this and the corner, when we go out. Hot? We guess it is.

BREAD ENOUGH.

In Ohio, wherever the wheat has been harvested, there is generally a much better yield than the most sanguine anticipated. The corn crop looks unusually promising, and the quantity planted far exceeds the average. Oats and barley look extremely well, and a large yield is expected. Accounts from various parts of Indiana, and especially the Southern part, show that the wheat crop will be much better than was anticipated. The yield in bushels per acre, will fall below the usual average, but the grain is well filled and very large. Very encouraging accounts are given of the oats, corn and potatos crops. In Illinois the farmers feel encouraged at the yield of wheat being so much greater than they expected. In some parts of the State the corn crop, on account of the lateness of the season, is somewhat back ward, but the farmers predict more than an average crop. In Michigan wheat is making a much better turn out than heretofore anticipated. From all parts of the State we receive encouraging accounts of all kinds of crops. In a large portion of Iowa the wheat crop will not be far behind the average, and in other crops there will be a more abundant yield than for many years. From Kansas and Missouri our exchanges report the same favorable account in regard to the yield of wheat being much better than expected, and other crops are very promising.

THE QUESTION OF ADJOURNMENT.

The proceedings of the two Congressional caucuses have been made public. The main question was on the adjournment. MR. STEVENS took strong ground against adjourning, and as usual, used language which, if used by anybody else, would subject him to the suspicion of unfaithfulness. He said the proposition to adjourn was a proposition to desert their post in the hour of danger. We quote:

"Whence comes, he asked, this extreme anxiety, this unseemly haste to desert our post and abandon our friends to the tender mercies of the enemy. He was grieved to hear that the Senate, which ought to protect the people from the machinations of the White House, was ready to adjourn. He had hoped that the people would be justified in looking to us as their guardians against the Executive. How far our desertion of our posts will withdraw it being down the Union party he did not know, but one thing he did know, it would go very far to destroy the confidence of the people in Congress."

The caucus, nevertheless, by twenty majority, voted to adjourn on the 23d. Perhaps the remark that it would take three years to complete the business before Congress, had an adverse influence. MR. STEVENS, however, said one thing, which we think ought to be heeded. We quote again:

"He thought we ought not to think of adjourning until we had passed enabling acts to authorize the rebel States to form Constitutions on the principles of universal suffrage and of protecting loyal men, and to enable them to organize State Governments under them. He deemed such a law of far greater importance than all the others that had been mentioned."

Probably MR. STEVENS would wish to have an extreme law passed—but it cannot be doubted that some law, in the form of an Enabling Act, ought to be passed before the adjournment. That and the admission of loyal and true men from Tennessee and other States, would make the future tolerably sure, and confiscate the entire stock-in-trade of the coalitionists. Nothing would please or help them so much as the adjournment of Congress without having manifested a disposition to admit good men from the South to seats to which they were regularly chosen.

OUR MINISTER TO PARAGUAY.

MR. WASHBURNE, United States Minister to Paraguay, came home some months since upon a furlough, married a wife and returned. Reaching the borders of Paraguay, where his further progress was barred by the presence of contending armies, he requested the Brazilian Admiral to send him up the Parana river in one of his vessels to his place of destination. The Admiral demurred. MR. WASHBURNE informed the Admiral that his presence was required in Paraguay to protect American interests. As there were but two American natives of the United States in Paraguay, and one of these was from the South, engaged in laying down torpedoes to delay the advance of the allied armies, the Admiral declined to comply with the request of the Minister. So MR. WASHBURNE had to return to Buenos Ayres, where he is quietly reposing from diplomatic labors.

LOUIS NAPOLEON TURNING UP.

The other day we said the French Emperor would surely turn up somewhere in connection with the European war, and that he would have a hand in running the new territorial lines. And so it seems, according to the following, received from Washington:

"Trustworthy advices have just come to hand which point unmistakably to the existence of a secret arrangement between Louis Napoleon and Count Bismark, on behalf of Prussia, by which France is to be the ally of that power—secretly so long as may be necessary, but openly and actively, should the emergency for such action arise. The object of the Emperor is to secure once more the possession of the provinces along the Rhine, and by aiding Prussia to increase her territorial limits in the North, and placing her prominently at the head of the German Confederation, he flatters himself that the time is favorable for the consummation of the Rhine will be realized. But what will Russia say?" Would not the conclusion of such an arrangement between France and Prussia, by which the "detested" treaty of 1815 would be blown to the winds, be the signal for war between France and the power (Russia) which broke with such promptitude the treaty that is sought to be violated and destroyed?"

OHIO SENATORSHIP.

If the reports are true, the contest for Senator WADE's seat will not be less animated than was that which resulted in the re-election of Senator SHERMAN. It is given out that Governor DENNISON will take the stump at once for the Union cause in general and himself in particular. Senator WADE is understood to desire another term. In case these two gentlemen enter in earnest into the canvass it will be an exciting one.

GENERAL SCOTT, in South Carolina, has found it necessary to issue a stringent order to keep the freedmen in that State to their agreements. The disposition to forsake the plantation for a life of idleness and vice, in and about cities, has become alarmingly great, and unless arrested, "an entire failure of crops in the State," and "destitution and starvation" will be the consequence. In view of this unsatisfactory state of things, the following severe penalty is imposed:

All planters who have freedmen employed on their plantations, and who, prior to the ingathering of the present year, give their entire time to the growing crops, are authorized, if after reading this order to them, and they neglect or refuse to obey it, to report them at once to the officer in command of the district, who will cause them to be taken from the plantation as vagrants, and put to work on the public roads. Their children, if any, will be bound to such persons as will take care of them, and learn them habits of industry.

It is to be presumed that General SCOTT knows what is needed. It is to be noted that if he has not borrowed largely from the code of the slaveholders, he has made a pretty liberal use of their ideas. The essence of the Mississippi law is incorporated into the General's order, and we cannot help thinking that had the order to treat idle negroes as "vagrants," to be "put to work on the public roads," and the "children bound to such persons as will take care of them," proceeded from almost any other quarter, it would have caused a sensation.

THE President's last veto created scarcely a ripple, and congress overruled it without the slightest difficulty. The truth is, if the President's reasoning is good, to be consistent he should veto every bill, for the rule of eleven, if sound in one, is equally applicable to all cases. In this instance it was the amended Freedmen's Bureau bill, the provisions of which were deemed absolutely indispensible. It is due to truth to say, that some of the President's objections are well put, but they relate to the entire Bureau system, and if admitted would dispense with the Bureau altogether. The time for this has not come yet.

THE New York *Post* manifests a decided disposition to back out of the indorsement it gave to the Philadelphia convention. It finds, on close examination, that the thing is a Copperhead in disguise, and says it will have nothing to do with it, now it finds that North or South it has not the favor of loyal people. The *Post* is willing to see the meeting take place, but does not intend to favor it. With a decided share of the Republican party, it thinks good policy and justice demanded the prompt admission of true men elected to Congress from the South. It is a mistake that can be remedied yet. That done, the Philadelphia concern would not have an inch of ground to stand upon.

AUSTRIAN valor will soon be at a discount. Beaten disastrously by the Prussians, they seem to have lost the prize for which the war was commenced. In Mexico Austrian soldiers have been no less unsuccessful, only on a less extensive scale. Yet in proportion to the number engaged, the defeat was fully as decisive, and the loss equally great.

NOTHING further will be done with the tariff question this session, and it will go over till December, when, probably, the chances will be against favorable action. We suggest that the friends of the measure agitate for the reduction of the internal taxes, especially on those articles on which there is the greatest foreign competition.

GOVERNOR SHARKEY, of Mississippi, is in Washington, ready to take Secretary HARLAN's place. He may have to wait some days yet. Pacific Railroad and other interests may keep in the present Secretary longer than he would otherwise consent to remain.

THE Fenian General O'Neil, the hero of Fort Erie, made a speech in Nashville, a few days ago, when he denied that the Queen's Own Regiment showed the white feather,—they fought bravely, and he might have added, ran very fast and far. The General is specially severe on President Johnson, and says on the 4th of July, by order of the Government, 200,000 cartridges were sold from the Indianapolis arsenal to a notorious Fenian leader. The men who went with him into Canada were nearly all in the Federal army.

At a recent trial in Santa Fe, New Mexico the defendant was an American. The Court, clerk and counsel for prisoner were all Americans, and Protestants. The prosecuting lawyers were all Catholics, and respectively born in Prussia, France and Mexico. The court, clerk and defendant spoke only English; the prosecuting witness spoke French only, and the jury did not understand any language but Spanish.

IN connection with the laying of the Atlantic cable, it is stated that during the past winter, and, indeed, up to the present day, the hall in the cable laid last year has been incessantly watched and tested night and day. These tests show with great certainty that, up to the point of fracture the cable is electrically perfect, and has actually improved in condition since it was first laid.

A new invention in Sheffield, England, for consuming smoke, consists in supplying the furnace with hot instead of cold air for combustion, and feeding the boiler with boiling instead of cold water. The air is heated by being drawn through flues along each side of the boiler, and it passes from these flues into the furnace through small perforations in the brick work forming the sides of the furnace. It is thus distributed evenly over the whole surface of the fire.

THE HARMONY SOCIETY.

Various Law Suits—The Mueller Case—The Schriber Case—The Nachtrieb and Lemmix Cases—Eminent Legal Talent Employed, &c.

The Harmonists have never been a litigious people, but true to their name, they have aimed to live in harmony with all men. They have not been able, however, to escape altogether the necessity of "appealing unto Cæsar" in defense of their rights. This they have not done willingly, but in nearly all cases have been the respondents in suits brought against them. It is not proposed to notice these law suits in detail. To the more important of them lawyers have access in the published reports, and the public generally would not care to read of such things. They, however, attracted much attention at the time, both from the eminent legal talent employed, and from the importance of the principles involved; while to the Society itself, they have been among the great events of its history, breaking in upon the quiet and seclusion of the peaceful community, and dragging them before the great world. A brief notice of the principal ones must suffice.

THE MUELLER CASE.

The first suit of which we have any notice was brought by one Eugene Mueller, who withdrew from the Society about the year 1821-2, and removed to Pittsburgh. He was not one of the original members, and was never in full harmony with the spirit of the organization. The suit by with the spirit of the organization. The suit by with which he sought to recover wages for labor and services rendered while a member of the Society. As all such claim is formally renounced in the articles of association, which Mueller himself had signed, he was easily defeated before the Court. Even had his cause been a good one, his chance of success must have been small, when opposed by such men as James Ross and John H. Hopkins, (the latter being now Senior Bishop of the Episcopal Church in the United States, but then a member of the Pittsburgh bar).

THE SCHRIBER CASE.

Peter Schriber, with his five sons and four daughters, joined the society in 1806, one year after its organization. They did not come from Germany with Mr. Rapp, but were originally from Adams county, Pennsylvania, and had removed to Columbiana county, Ohio Here George Rapp became acquainted with them in 1803, and enjoyed their hospitality while exploring the Tuscarawas country in search of a place of settlement for his people. Schriber was a man of some wealth, owning one thousand acres of land, with horses, stock, &c. He was a man of decided religious character, and was so delighted with Rapp's plans for the new religious society which he proposed to form, that he determined to join the association as soon as it should be fully organized. Accordingly, in 1805, he left his farm in Ohio and came with all his family and a large amount of personal property, to Harmony, Pennsylvania, where Rapp and his people had settled. All this property, together with the proceeds of the sale of his farm afterwards, amounting in all to more than eight thousand dollars, was thrown into the common stock of the society, according to the terms of the original articles of association. All the Schriber family concurred in this action, and they continued to be faithful and contented members of the society during life, except Jacob, the fourth son. This Jacob was a man of somewhat visionary and enthusiastic character, and was an eager advocate for the removal of the society to the land of Palestine, there to await the Lord's coming. Not finding much sympathy with his views, and having come under some unfavorable influences, among others, probably that of the tender passion, he withdrew in 1826, and returned to Ohio.

MEMORIAL TO THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Here he found several other dissatisfied seceding members, with whom he held frequent conferences. Finding that they had grievances in common, and having but little hope from the courts, they prepared a memorial to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, which was extensively signed by seceding members and others, asking for a committee of investigation to examine into the affairs of the Harmony Society, with a view to the redress of alleged wrongs and grievances. The memorial was referred to the Judiciary Committee, who reported that the allegations of the memorialists were improbable and not sustained by evidence, and referred them to the courts for an adjustment of their pecuniary claims.

After the death of his father, Peter Schriber, who being a member of the society, had died intestate, Jacob, as one of the surviving heirs took out letters of administration, and made a demand upon the society for an account of the property of his father in their hands. Suit was brought before Judge Breslin, of the Court of Common Pleas, of Beaver, who decided adversely to the claim. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, where the judgment of the lower Court was affirmed after an elaborate argument by Judge Lowrie, which is recorded in Watt's Reports, vol. 5, p. 360-6.

The legal principles decided by this trial were: 1st, "that an association by which each surrendered his property into one common stock, for the mutual benefit of all, during their joint lives, and the survivorship, and reserving to each the privilege to secede at any time during his life, is not prohibited by law. And that right of secession is not transmissible to the personal representative of a party to such agreement, and that he can only withdraw the property of his intestate, so put into the common stock." 2d. That "a member of a religious society cannot avoid a contract with it on the basis of its peculiar faith, by setting up the supposed illegality as appertaining to the creed he was entrapped." The attorneys for the society in this case were Richard Biddle and Walter Forward, both afterwards among the distinguished men of the nation.

THE NACHTRIEB CASE.

This was a bitted in equity filed by Joshua Nachtrieb, before the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, at the November term of 1859, in which it is charged that the complainant having been a member of the society when he joined it, and duly admitted and deprived of any participation in the property and benefits of the association, and praying for an account of the property and effects at the time of his secession, and that his share be awarded to him or decreed to him. The bill was dismissed in each case, and was managed by distinguished counsel on both sides, the attorneys for the complainant being *Charles Shaler, Edwin M. Stanton* and *Th. Umbstaetter*; for the Society, *A. W. Loomis* and *Wilson Mc'andless*.

The decision of Judge Grier, a great mass of testimony was taken in various places, by commissions appointed by the Court, and the case was argued at the Nov. term, 1859, before Judges *Grier and Irwin*, who, after a full hearing, took the case under advisement, and at the June term of April, 1862, delivered their opinion, sustaining the claim of the complainant. The trustees of the Harmony Society, R. L. Baker and J. Henrici, were ordered to render a full account of the property of the complainant, and of the society during the twenty-seven years of the complainant's membership, in order that the Court might determine the amount due to him as his proper share of the whole. This led to a protracted and tedious investigation before Commissioner Henry Sproul, in which the pecuniary affairs of the Society, from the very beginning, were minutely and legitimately examined into, all their books and accounts, their methods of transacting business, the value of their lands and all other possessions, were brought under review. The final result was the issuing of a decree in 1866 by Judge Grier, awarding to the complainant the sum of $3,890 as his rightful share in the estate of the Society. The operation, however, of this decree was suspended by an appeal which was taken by the Society to the Supreme Court of the United States. At the December term of 1866 the case was finally adjudicated by a reversal of the decree of the lower court, Justice Campbell pronouncing the judgment of this high tribunal in an oably written opinion, thus Nachtrieb was defeated, and this "seven years' war" was ended.

MERITS OF THE CASE.

It was a hard case for the complainant, and public sympathy was very much in his favor, Nachtrieb as an apostate plainly in the course of the trial that his alleged *voluntary withdrawal* from the Society, which was plead as a bar to his claim, was virtually an *expulsion* by the authority of George Rapp. His offense, too, which was holding conversation by appointment with one of the Phillipsburgh ferrymen, was regarded as a trivial one, by those who were not acquainted with the true state of things as Economy. But Nachtrieb was known by the leaders to be a disaffected and unsound member, and to be in sympathy with those hostile seceders who were still plotting against the Society, and were reported as having threatened the destruction of the town. In these circumstances a favorable opportunity only was wanting to bring such a pressure to bear upon the offender as to constrain his voluntary withdrawal, and thus rid the Society of an undesirable member. His signing of a paper in which he declared "I have this day withdrawn myself from the Harmony Society, and ceased to be a member thereof," and acknowledges the "receipt of $200 as a donation according to contract," was regarded by the Supreme Court as conclusive evidence against his alleged expulsion, and as a bar to all claims.

THE LEMMIX CASE.

Elijah Lemmix was the friend and associate of John Nachtrieb, and left the society at the same time and under the same circumstances, except that his withdrawal was more manifestly a voluntary one than that of Nachtrieb. In 1852, after the decision of Judges Grier and Irwin in favor of Nachtrieb, Lemmix also brought suit before the same court, for the recovery of his share of the property. A similar course of protracted investigation was had, under the management of the same able attorneys; but at the February term of the court, in 1855, Judge Irwin pronounced a final and decided opinion adverse to the claim of the petitioner. Thus Lemmix, also, was defeated, and at the same time an effectual estoppal was put to a series of annoying law suits about to be entered by seceding members, which, had they been successful, must have resulted in the entire dissolution of the society.

WEALTH OF SOCIETY OVERESTIMATED.

It was found, by the investigation into the actual wealth of the society before Commissioner Sproul, that instead of some eight or ten millions, at which the property was wildly estimated by the complainants, it did not amount in all to quite one million, and in order to meet the demands of all who would have been encouraged to make similar claims against the society, this million of dollars would soon have been exhausted, and the remaining members left penniless.

These lawsuits had been extremely vexatious. All the private and domestic concerns of the Society were pried into, all their branches of business and the profits of each, all their religious and social usages, everything, indeed, which was *nobody's business but their own*, was impertinently, needlessly and inquisitorially dragged into public view. The result of the whole, however, was to the benefit and credit of the Society. They became better known and understood; the extravagant estimates of their supposed wealth, no longer awakened jealousy, and especially the unimpeachable integrity with which their financial affairs had been managed by the leaders, even when never called to account by the Society, was a refreshing exhibition of honesty in the use of funds, which is but too rarely found.

Owing to the unexpected length of this article it is thought best to reserve the remaining part, pertaining to the recent history and outside enterprises of the Society, for another number.

A. W.

GENERAL MOORHEAD AND THE COAL QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, July 16, 1866.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I notice from the Pittsburgh papers, which I read with some regularity, and for which I am indebted to General James A. Ekin, formerly of our city, who during my stay here has kindly furnished them to me, that the action taken upon the question of the tariff on coal by the Hon. J. K. Moorhead, is somewhat criticised.

I feel that I would be remiss in the performance of a duty, if I were to remain quiet upon the subject, and will therefore ask you to insert this brief communication.

I have been in this city during the whole time the coal question was before the Committee on Ways and Means, and was in the House when the subject was before that body.

From his position as a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, General Moorhead well knew, that to take a stand against the wishes of the New England members, by insisting upon a uniform rate of tariff on coal, he would not succeed in obtaining the necessary rate of duty on iron, steel, glass, &c., &c., in the manufacture of which his constituents are so deeply interested, and that, should Congress refuse the low rate for Nova Scotia coal, the passage of the tariff bill would be jeopardized.

He referred to the matter frequently, when in conversation with the writer, and took the ground that it was not right to discriminate in favor of coal, or any other article, coming from any particular place; but he believed, that rather than put the bill in danger and thereby run the risk of embarrassing the very interests which created the greatest market for the coal of his district, he would agree to the discrimination so much wished for by the New England interest.

In taking this course, he was enabled to prevail with the Committee on Ways and Means to reduce the rate on coal and fifty cents per ton on all coal from across the Atlantic, which is the only fuel that is at all likely to come in competition at New Orleans with the coal of his constituents.

Had the other Pennsylvania Representatives taken the same course as adopted by General Moorhead, the New England people would have been satisfied, and we would to-day be blessed with a good protective tariff on iron, steel, glass, &c., and the constituents of the General, engaged in the coal business, would be benefited by the result.

I cannot believe that those who are disposed to censure General Moorhead are actuated from any local or selfish interest, but that they are in a mean desire to throw difficulties in the way of the re-nomination of the most useful representative the 23d Congressional district has ever had in Washington.

The charge brought against the General, that he or some of his connection is interested in foreign coal property, I know to be false, and I challenge any one to prove that he or any one related to him, owns one acre of coal property outside the United States.

If all the other representatives here knew as well as General Moorhead does, how to work for the best interest of their constituents, much more could be accomplished.

General Moorhead is not aware of my writing in his behalf. If he was, I expect he would request me to withhold my communication, as he expects to be home soon, and I have heard him say he preferred giving his constituents the reasons for his course in person.

PITTSBURGH.

PARKS AND PURE WATER!

To the Editor of the Commercial:

For several days past I have noticed articles in your paper urging the necessity of Parks upon our City Fathers or enterprising, benevolently disposed capitalists, for the benefit of the inhabitants of this city in general, but especially for the bone and sinew of it. Parks in summer are a great source of enjoyment to city residents, and the inhabitants of this place no doubt would enjoy them also, as they are the great reservoirs of pure air in this section, Pittsburg rather a scarce article, and where the throngs from alleys and narrow streets could indulge in the heated season in inhaling it pure and fresh. Judge Grier's opinion is recorded in Watt's Reports, vol. 5, p. 360-6.

The legal principles decided by this trial were: 1st, "that an association by which each surrendered his property into one common stock, for the mutual benefit of all, during their joint lives, and the survivorship, and reserving to each the privilege to secede at any time during his life, is not prohibited by law. And that right of secession is not transmissible to the personal representative of a party to such agreement, and that he can only withdraw the property of his intestate, so put into the common stock." 2d. That "a member of a religious society cannot avoid a contract with it on the basis of its peculiar faith, by setting up the supposed illegality as appertaining to the creed he was entrapped." The attorneys for the society in this case were Richard Biddle and Walter Forward, both afterwards among the distinguished men of the nation.

THE NACHTRIEB CASE.

This was a bitted in equity filed by Joshua Nachtrieb, before the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, at the November term of 1859, in which it is charged that the complainant having been a member of the society when he joined it, and duly admitted and deprived of any participation in the property and benefits of the association, and praying for an account of the property and effects at the time of his secession, and that his share be awarded to him or decreed to him. The bill was dismissed in each case, and was managed by distinguished counsel on both sides, the attorneys for the complainant being *Charles Shaler, Edwin M. Stanton* and *Th. Umbstaetter*; for the Society, *A. W. Loomis* and *Wilson Mc'andless*.

The decision of Judge Grier and Irwin in favor of Nachtrieb, Lemmix also brought suit before the same court, for the recovery of his share of the property. A similar course of protracted investigation was had, under the management of the same able attorneys; but at the February term of the court, in 1855, Judge Irwin pronounced a final and decided opinion adverse to the claim of the petitioner. Thus Lemmix, also, was defeated, and at the same time an effectual estoppal was put to a series of annoying law suits about to be entered by seceding members, which, had they been successful, must have resulted in the entire dissolution of the society.

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As much, therefore, as I am in favor of Parks, there exists in the opinion of very many a much more urgent want, and that is *more water*, at all seasons, but more so in a season like this, where a drink of good water cannot be valued too highly. Not only for the bone and sinew, but for all classes and especially for those who are sick. In Eastern countries he is considered a benefactor to his race, who opens a well on highways for the weary traveler and his beast. Water is a luxury, and not a mere matter of luxury for quenching thirst, and enters into the composition of all others, and if it is bad, it is bad also in the compound. Who can drink with a relish a glass of water here, such as our hydrants supply?

Even if teed, more filth and oil is added, and the only advantage is that it is cooler. The laboring man

The Daily Commercial

JOHN BULL VISITS THE MIANTONOMAH.

HE IS SOMEWHAT ASTONISHED.

Great Admiration and Praise—And Some Fault-Finding.

[From the London Times, July 2.]

This formidable war vessel, which, as the first American turret-ship that has visited the shores of Europe, created such an extraordinary degree of interest during her recent visits to the anchorages at Queenstown and Spithead, sailed from the latter roadstead on Saturday morning for Cherbourg, where she will remain as short a time, open, as she has been in us, to the admiration and criticism of our good friends and allies across the Channel. From Cherbourg existing hindrances arranged she will thread the Mediterranean to the Medway or the Thames, and thence to the Baltic. She is expected to call again at Spithead on her return down the Channel from the Baltic. During the stay of the ship both at Queenstown and Spithead she was, during each day, open to the admission of all visitors. Thousands of people availed themselves of the opportunity, and all must have left her impressed with the kindness with which they were received by the officers, and the untiring pains taken to explain the numerous details of the iron and fittings of the ship's hull, turrets, armor and guns. We have learnt since from the visits of the Miantonomah, and her officers will not go from our shores without having added to their previous knowledge of the manner in which guns may be fought in revolving iron towers on board a ship.

In their visits the Miantonomah at Spithead on Friday last, the Lords of the Admiralty were accompanied by the Hon. G. V. Fox, the Assistant Secretary of the United States Navy; Captain Cowper Phipps Coles, R. N.; Captain Sylvanus F. Low, U. S. Navy, attaché to the British Embassy at Washington; Lord John Hay, M. P., the Earl of Ellesmere, Commodore of the Royal Yacht squadron; Mr. Westley Richards, &c., in addition to a number of naval officers and others mentioned in the *Times* of Saturday.

The Duke of Somerset, with the Comptroller and other members of the Board of Admiralty, having been conducted over the ship by Capt. Belmont, and minutely inspected her on deck and below, took up a position on the raised quarter deck, in company with Hon. Mr. Fox, to witness the firing of two shots from the enormous 15 inch smooth-bore guns which form her turret armament. The officers and crew of the ship took up their respective positions at general quarters, all hatches were securely battened down, the supply of air below was provided for by setting the ventilating fans in motion, and the ship in every respect prepared for action at sea. To see the preparations, having been also a visit to the deck below demonstrated clearly enough that, although in certain portions of the 'tween deck the atmosphere is slightly oppressive after just leaving the open air of the upper deck, the air was really cool, as proved by the thermometer ranges, and the ship might be fought through a long summer day's action without the crews suffering distress from heat in any on board from heat beyond what would necessarily be found in any ordinary steamship of war.

The first gun fired was charged with a 35-pound powder cartridge and a *solid* live shell, the effect of which was extraordinary. The shot was seen to be graceful as exhibiting the flight of a 15 inch shell, this was more interesting, as exhibiting—what we have as yet made no provision for in filling our heavy navy artillery—the perfection of *rimded* firing. The rimming of projectiles being to cause over the surface of the water as truly as the cricketer's ball passes over the green sward toward the wicket. The noise of the explosion the concussion felt, and the smoke which entered the turrets on the firing of the guns were neither more nor less than would be naturally expected in firing 35-pound powder charges.

The working of the guns on board of the Miantonomah on Friday was somewhat slow, but this was accounted for by the fact that it was the first time the crews had ever worked the guns in actual practice. The shutters, or port stoppers, are evidently very much in the way of the men in loading the guns and it certainly appears that, with the quick available means of hauling the guns from the muzzle into port face of the turret when loading, they might be altogether done away with. The revolving of the turret by steam power, and the twisting power given to the ship's hull by the reversed action of her twin screws, would always keep the gun ports hid from an enemy when the guns are not run out. The port shutters, under these conditions, appear to be superfluous. To pursue still further our friendly attempt at "fault finding" with a ship that has so deservedly won the admiration of all who have seen her since her arrival on these shores, we must refer to the rotation of her turret by steam. Unaware two facts here. The first is, that if any part of the steam gear is damaged the rotation of the turret is stopped and the guns are rendered useless for want of a second available motive power, with which the turrets of the Miantonomah are not fitted. The second fault is that the lateral oscillation of the turret is very great when driven by steam, and must seriously interfere with rapid sighting and discharge of the guns on a sea in moving object. Our Royal Sovereign has four available different means of revolving her turret, all, however, by manual labor alone, and in revolving, they are by means of their greater circle of conical wrought iron *fender*. Other faults that we can manage to find with the Miantonomah, in addition to the weakness of the ship as a warship, to which we have formerly alluded, is her defective accommodation as a cruiser in tropical climes, and her want of stowage, both caused by the unusual shallowness of the vessel. The Miantonomah is too formidable not to be national, but if we should very possibly build our Miantonomah of iron, we should build with great depths of hull, and thus attain greater stowage in the hold, and better accommodation for the officers and crew in hot climates. At the same time that we might make these improvements, as we consider them, our ship could be fought offering as small a target to the enemy as the Miantonomah by giving her the means of submerging her hull to any required depth on going into action by admitting plenty of water to the wing passages, &c. As a proof of the weight of shipping in the Miantonomah, we may mention that no water is carried in her hold. Though stowage she has for water is on the after part of the main berth deck, where there are iron tanks with a collective capacity of 6,000 gallons. As the supply of water is dependent on the condensers. There are numerous mechanical "notions" in various parts of the ship, on deck and below, that are well worthy of attention. The manner in which her turrets have been put together deserves admiration. The one 1 in inch plates are fixed up together in a circular wall in a manner quite equal to a rolled solid plate of moderate quality and very superior to any rolled plate that has been but imperfectly welded. In fact, the turrets of the Miantonomah have been welded throughout their ten separate layers by mechanical means alone, without subjecting the iron to the renewed action of the furnace and the rolling mill, by which means a perfect continuity of cohesion equal to that of the best solid or rolled armor in this country.

Something About Diamonds.

The *Journal of Mining* says: All the diamonds found in Brazil were thrown away until a Portuguese merchant, who was visiting the gold washing, unexpectedly found a diamond of immense value among the heaps of gravel and sand thrown aside. Speculating his counsel, he continued his search for a few weeks more, and found enough to bring him a fortune for all the rest of his life. Fearing to return, he sent his brother back, who soon was equally successful, but finding out that something was the crown officers, he was arrested and put in prison, upon which he confessed his possession, gave up his booty, and was taken to Portugal, where he was liberated by the King. The whole diamond field was now ordered to be re washed for diamonds. It yielded from 14'00 to 20,000 ounces per annum, at least four fifths of which were of inferior quality, and used only in the arts before stated. From 20,000 to 60,000 hands have been employed. Nearly years since some French chemist, in analyzing the accompanying minerals, found what was called black diamonds, now known to be uncrystalized carbon, but so nearly pure that is is valuable as a polisher of other stones, and sells for seventy five cents per carat. It was previously thought to be nothing but iron ore or silica. Dr. Sterwang says fine amethysts have been found in Hall county, Forsyth and Columbia, the topaz in Lumpkin; the carnelian in Rabun; the beryl in Clarke and the lazulite in Lee. In accompanied with splendid crystals of rutile, some weighing twelve ounces. The zircon, in great purity is found, as an accompaniment of the diamond, all along the belt of the columbite. The kyanite is found in Elbert county, and the cassiterite is associated with the corundum in Rabun county, as also the andalusite as beds of great strength of fibre and over two feet long. The garnet is abundant, but everywhere of very poor quality. No emeralds have been found, nor any beryls. Opal abounds in the middle counties. The precious or fire opal, however, has only been found in south Georgia. Valuable specimens were obtained by the late Dr. Andrews, of Charlotte, N. C., and Judge Peck, of East Tennessee, found a small emerald in Hawkins county. The ribbon jasper is abundant, and pictorial marble of great beauty.

A St. Louis Eccentric.

Mr. Cribbs, of St. Louis, a gentleman of some wealth, has had a legal inquiry into his sanness on account of his taste for natural history:

"A short time ago he purchased a house and grounds in Grand avenue, south of the fair grounds, and concluded to cross rust a zoological squeeze and aviary for the pleasure of us friends and the public. Upon his grounds was a large sheet in which was a pool of water. He erected on the sides of this sink-hole with rare plants, such as jimson weed, the dog fennel, and the boneset. He purchased a collection of beautiful singing birds, among which were the crow, the cat bird, the hedge sparrow, the snipe, and the fly-up-the-creek. He imported two large alligators, and placed them in his lake at the bottom of his sink hole, and took great delight in watching their operative gambols. He peopled the lashing waters of the pool with mesalious bullfrogs, beautiful water dogs, moccasin snakes, soft-shell turtles, and Mississippi catfish. Just as Mr. Cribbs had completed the finishing touches to his nature lake of comic, and was preparing to invite the families and clique Meliorites of the city to help him to a grand refresh and breathe liver rows of love and tittivate hoops over the heads of the happy family, his relatives took it into their heads that he was crazy, and called upon Judge McD. mild to have a guardian appointed over him. Mr. Cribbs smelled a mad rat before he had time to say gorgonzola. He found out by some means what was in the wind, and when the jury came to examine into the case, he lunatic could not be found. He had packed up and gone on a pleasure trip to Minnesota. The alligators, the snakes, the birds, and the mallfrogs are waiting the return of their master, and so is the Probate Court."

SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES.

To the Millinery Trade.

JOS. HORNE & CO.

Call the attention of City and Country Merchants and Milliners to their SECOND ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS, in

Straw and Millinery Goods.

BONNETS AND HATS

in every variety, including the LATEST STYLES for LADIES, MISSES and CHILDREN.

Millinery Goods.

FULL LINES OF

BONNET SILKS,
RIBBONS and FLOWERS,
RUCHES, ILLUSION,
CRAPES, LACES,
FRAMES, BLONDS,
STRAW GOODS, TRIMMINGS,
and ORNAMENTS,
BONNET BLOCKS,
HAT BLOCKS,
SHAKER HOODS, &c.

As our stock was purchased at the present low gold rates, our customers, and all other buyers, will find it profitable to make their purchases from us.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,

77 & 79 Market street.

ap18

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATER.

WM. HENDERSON.....Lessee
CHAS. H. DUPREZ.....Manager.

TWO SPLENDID BILLS THIS WEEK.

Immense Success and Great Attraction. Positively the last week of the world renowned DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S Mammoth New Orleans and Metropolitan MINSTRELS.

Another Extraordinary New Programme for MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, July 16th, 17th and 18th.

Introducing Artistic Fancy Dances; the Sleigh Ball Polka; the Black Blooders; Italian operatic A-tists Squad of Executants; Nine Coons sobbery, and new Ballads, by Sideaux, Holmes, Bishop and Murphy.

Grand Complimentary Benefit on Wednesday evening, July 18th to LEWIS BENEDICT, the Tamb urinist and Comedian.

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKERY

No. 1, Johnson's Court, Diamond Alley, rear of Opera House.

Businessmen and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city and have a private one of the same. 1y6-19

OUR GRAND

GIFT CONCERT,

Advertised for July 4th will positively be given at

CITY HALL,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

MONDAY, JULY 30, 1866.

Commencing at 8 o'clock P. M.

FIRST CLASS MUSICAL TALENT ENGAGED.

GIFTS TO THE AMOUNT OF

$70,000

Will be Presented to the Ticket Holders, Including Real Property, Gleenbacks, Fine Farms, &c.

TICKETS ONLY ONE DOLLAR EACH.

No blanks. A gift for every ticket holder.

LIST OF GIFTS:

1 Fine Three-story Brick Residence, corner Canal and Chestnut street, Allegheny.....$11,000
1 Brick Residence, No. 17 Grant street, Pittsburgh.....6,500
1 Brick Store House, No. 17 Anderson street, Allegheny.....5,000
3 Fine Building Lots in Center of East Liberty, near P. R. R Station.....2,500
5 City Lots, Nos. 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19 Ridge St., Pittsburgh.....2,500
1 gift in Greenbacks.....$1,000
1 gift in Greenbacks.....800
1 gift in Greenbacks.....250
1 gift in Greenbacks.....100
1 gift in Greenbacks.....75
1 gift in Greenbacks.....50
100 gifts in Greenbacks, $10 each.....1,000
20 gifts in Greenbacks, $5 each.....100
100 gifts in Greenbacks $2 50 each.....1,000
2,000 gifts of good, Interesting Books.....2,000
1 Grand Square Piano.....800
1 Fine Horse and Buggy.....700
10 gifts of Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines.....1,000
10 gifts of excellent Meadeons.....1,000
9 gifts Sets of Jewelry.....2,000
Viz: 3 Flat, oval lines 2 Diamond Pins, 4 fine Gold Watches.
11 gifts of Western Farms, to-wit:

Nine in Missouri,

LOCATED AS FOLLOWS:

Four in Shannon county, One of 240 Acres, and Three of 160 Acres each; 1 in Polk county of 160 Acres. One in Ripley county of 160 Acres and Two in Oregon county, all in Missouri. Also, Two Farms in Marathon county, Wisconsin, 160 and 80 Acres respectively, all well Farming Land in good settlements.

Also, 44 Lots (each 1 32 acre) in Oil Wells, located on the famous Pithole Creek, Venango county, Pa. including three Boring Engines and other property in that wonderful region. These interests will be presented as PORTY GIFTS, is valued at from $300 to $2,000 each. Maps showing the location of each wells, &c., on hand.

Persons wishing to examine deeds or certain articles of the above property can be accommodated at our office, where they will be shown at any time. Warranties deeds given for all the above Real Estate.

A CONCERT WILL BE HELD DURING THE DRAWING, AT WHICH THE NAMES AND NUMBERS OF BOTH TICKET HOLDERS AND GREAT OUR OFFICE, SO THAT ALL MAY RECEIVE JUSTICE, WHETHER THEY ATTEND THE CONCERT OR NOT. Our smallest gifts are photographs of distinguished persons.

The drawing will take place after the concert, four tickets in succession. A committee will be appointed by the Citizens' Horse Railway Company to attend the same, and see that the Gifts are distributed impartially, and the result published immediately.

Greenbacks, Deeds, &c., for awarded by express.

RELIABLE AGENTS ARE WANTED IN EVERY Town and Village, within 100 miles of Pittsburgh, to whom liberal terms will be offered.

CLUB RATES:

5 Tickets to one address.....$4 50
10 Tickets to one address.....9 00
40 Tickets to one address.....35 00
100 Tickets to one address.....80 00

Tickets selling fast. Get up your clubs and send on your orders with the money, and have it filled, of each subscriber.

Number of tickets issued increased to 70,000. Price $1 each. They are for sale at our office.

NO. 78 FIFTH ST.,

2d Floor, Chronicle Building, Pittsburgh

And at the principal Hotels, Book, Music and Drug Stores of this city and Allegheny.

To insure tickets by mail, inclose and stamp for return postage, and for circulars.

Money may be sent at our risk, either by draft, post-office order, express or registered letters.

We have excellent references, with whom our agents are furnished.

N. B.—Although our tickets named for the 4 h inst., were nearly all sold, yet it is the absolutely necessary to defer the drawing to the 30th inst., in order that agents time to correct their reports. We must have a full report before we can draw with fairness. Number of each person's ticket, or we can't do justice to our ticket holders, ourselves, or our references (if we use them) can't be used for the 4th inst. are good for the 30th, and have an equal interest in all the gifts.

Agents must be careful to forward reports so as to reach us 29th inst., sure; more will certainly take place on the 30th without fail.

No extra charge for a return.

It will be seen that we have added some very valuable city property for the benefit of ticket holders.

All communications should be addressed to

M'DONALD, THOMSON & CO.,

jy21d Box No. 806, Pittsburgh, Pa.

TOBACCO AND SEGARS.

R. & W. Jenkinson,

Manufacturers of all kinds of

TOBACCO

SNUFF AND SEGARS,

Third Door from Suspension Bridge, Allegheny.

Branch Store at SALEM, OHIO. jy9

COAL, COKE AND LIME.

COKE, COAL, LIME—

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE

Gas, Coal and Coke Co

YARDS—MARION AV. ALLEGHENY CITY.
OFFICE—No. 87 1ST CLAIR ST., PITTSBURGH.

OSCAR F. LAW, Gen. Agent.

Particular attention given to shipment of COAL an COKE West. jy23

COAL, COAL.

Philadelphia and Youghiogheny Coal Company.

GEO. G. POTTS, President. H. H. WILSON Sec'y and Treas'r

Miners and shippers of best

YOUGHIOGHENY COAL,

For gas, manufacturing and domestic purposes, are prepared to receive and fill promptly, orders by rail or river, for this superior coal from their mines on the Youghiogheny, near Connellsville station, Connellsville railroad.

Barges loaded with dispatch.

Yard, foot of Try street, near Connellsville railroad depot.

Office, 81 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

T. S. PATTERSON, Superintendent.

jy23-3m-eod

COAL! COAL! COAL!

N. J. BIGLEY

Is now prepared to furnish, from his Youghiogheny Mines, the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity with superior article of well screened

Lump and Nut Coal

YARD, FOOT OF GRANT STREET,

NEAR BROWNSVILLE PACKET LANDING.

Hotels, Rolling Mills, Glasswores, &c., supplied on liberal terms. Orders solicited and promptly filled. Wagons also supplied. ap6-tf

HOTELS.

MERCHANTS HOTEL,

Formerly Girard House,

Corner of Smithfield and Third Streets,

PITTSBURGH.

This Hotel has been thoroughly repaired, newly painted, papered, carpeted and new furniture and bedding throughout. Location central, and convenient with all the railroads. Every attention will be given to guests.

S. H. RIAL,

jy30 PROPRIETOR.

WHITE HOUSE,

PERRYSVILLE, ALLEGHENY, COUNTY, PA.

J. F. D. KEATING, Proprietor.

This quiet resort is within a short drive of the city, over one of the finest roads in the state—the country reading from 1 to city now, is at all times safe to travel. Private parties supplied with the best the market can afford, while to the weary of pure air, R. member the WHITE HOUSE, Perrysville Plank Road. myl8-3m

LA PIERRE HOUSE,

Philadelphia.

The subscribers having leased this favorite house it has been refitted and refurnished with the most perfect appointments for the reception of guests, and will be the first in all respects among first-class Hotels, will be maintained in the future, as in the past.

BAKER & FARLEY.

my30-3m

REIBER HOUSE—

Cor. Main and Mercer streets,

GREENVILLE PA.

H. C. HENDRICKSON, Prop'r.

POSTOFFICE BOX 59. ap27-3m

STATES UNION HOTEL,

606 AND 608 MARKET STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

This long and favorably known Hotel is now open for business.

IMPROVED and REFURNISHED THROUGHOUT, and will compare favorably with any Hotel of its size in Philadelphia, being located in the centre of the business portion of the city, which makes it one of the most desirable stopping places for Merchants and Travellers. Board—$2 25 per day.

Cars to the P. R. R. pass the door every 5 minutes.

THOS. H. & S. WINDS, Proprietors.

CEMENT. CEMENT.

BENNETT'S TOWN HYDRAULIC CEMENT always on hand and for sale by

CHAS. B. LEECH,
my19-6m-W&S No. 118 Second street.

DENTISTRY.

J. B. WILLIAMS, M. D.,

DENTIST, 251 PENN ST., has been actively engaged in the practice of Dentistry over twenty years. Having a knowledge of Medicine, and practiced it for years, is enabled to cure diseases of the gums, organic weakness of the Teeth, and devotes especial attention to the formation and preservation of the natural Teeth. Office, 251 PENN STREET, Pittsburgh Pa. jal6-m

BANKS AND BANKERS.

ALLEGHENY

NATIONAL BANK,

No. 33 Fifth Street.

CAPITAL - - - $500,000.

DISCOUNTS DAILY AT 12 M.

Deposits received and collections made on all accessible points on the most reasonable terms.

JOSHUA RHODES, Pres. *pro tem.*
R. W. MACKEY, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

JOSHUA RHODES, of J. Rhodes & Co.,
C. C. HUSSEY, of Hussey, Wells & Co.,
REESE OWENS, of F. Sellers & Co.,
D. R. GALWAY, No. 337 Liberty Street,
J. W. COOK, or Anderson, Cook & Co.,
THOS. S. BLAIR, of Shoenberger & Co.,
JAS. T. WOOD of Wood Mathews & Co.,
R. F. SMYTH, of Chess, Smyth & Co.,
CHAS. W. BATCHELOR.

jy11-ds

PITTSBURGH

NATIONAL BANK

OF

COMMERCE,

COR. WOOD AND FIFTH STS.

Capital - - - $500,000

Discounts Daily at 11 A. M.

Deposits received and collections made on all the principal points of the United States, on favorable terms. UNITED STATES SECURITIES Bought and sold.

OFFICERS:

A. PATTERSON, President. JOSEPH H. HILL, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

A. PATTERSON, JAMES McCANDLESS, CHAS. LE COCK HART, WM. H. BROWN, JOHN MELLON, WM. REED, ALEX. M. FETRICK, WM. LOGUEN, WM. S. HAVEN. ap2-eod

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN PAR FUNDS AND CURRENCY.

Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.

STOCKS, BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of

UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

mh10-eod

DEPEW & POTTER,

BANKERS,

No. 11 Broad Street,

NEW YORK.

Solicit accounts from Banks, Bankers, and others. Interest allowed on deposits subject to sight draft. All kinds of Securities bought and sold for the usual commission. Special attention given to Government Securities.

Collections made on all points.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW. HENRY W. POTTER
(Late Secretary of State.)

H. B. FRY,

BANKER,

NO. 12 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

Gold, Foreign and Domestic Exchange, Government, State, Railway, Mining and Express Securities, negotiated on favorable terms. Special terms. A full information promptly furnished by mail.

jy22 3mos.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, Reed, cor. Liberty and Grant (late Bank of Commerce.) Capital $500,000, paid in, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.

The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the Act to provide a National Currency, under title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Drafts, Deposits of Gold, Silver & Currency, active money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.

The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since the organization in 1863, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the most careful attention.

Having a very extensive correspondence with Bankers and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.

The business will be conducted by the same officers and Directors.

OFFICERS:

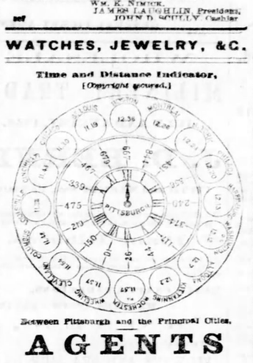
JAMES LAUGHLIN, President.
ROBERT S. HAYS, Cashier.
THOMAS BELL, Asst. Cashier.
THOS. WISHTMAN, JOHN WILSON.
WM. K. NIMICK.
JAMES LAUGHLIN, President.
JOHN S. McCUNE, Cashier.

mf

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

Time and Distance Indicator,

[Copyright secured.]



Between Pittsburgh and the Principal Cities.

AGENTS

FOR THE SALE OF THE

AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY'S

WATCHES,

DUNSEATH & CO.,

56 Fifth Street.

my15 OPPOSITE MASONIC HALL.

PAPER DEALERS.

THE PITTSBURGH PAPER MANUFACTURING COMPANY have on hand and are constantly receiving from their mills

Print, Manilla, Hardware, Roofing and Wrapping Papers,

Of all sizes the market requires, and can afford inducements to customers. Cash paid for all kinds of paper stock.

Warehouse, 62 Third street. my1

PIANOS.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

THE CELEBRATED

BRADBURY,

NEW YORK, AND

SCHOMACKER & CO.,

PHILADELPHIA

PIANOS.

THE AMERICAN ORGAN and Estey & Co.'s COTTAGE ORGAN admitted by dealers and all who have heard them to be superior in tone to all other instruments of the kind manufactured in the United States.

Having made special arrangements with the best manufacturers in the country, we are prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, BRASS and GERMAN SILVER ROTARY INSTRUMENTS of every description for Brass and Cornet Bands, at reduced rates. Illustrated catalogue and price list furnished on application. New and second-hand Pianos for rent.

WAMELINK & BARR.

jy28 No. 12 ST. CLAIR STREET.

SUGAR—

200 bbls Lovering's Crushed, Granulated Powdered A and B Coffee Sugars. 10 hhds choice Cuba. 200 bbls extra C and 20 bbls Yellow. For sale by

my17. MILLER & RICKETSON.

FOR SALE--REAL ESTATE.

ELEGANT SUBURBAN HOME,

AND ORNAMENTAL GROUNDS,

—AT—

Shady Side Station, on Penn'a Railroad.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, July 19th, at 3 o'clock, will be sold on the premises in Liberty township, the elegant suburban residence of Joseph Penrock, Esq., fronting on the Seventh street road, on Pennsylvania Railroad, immediately opposite Shady Side station; the grounds containing about one or two and three-quarters of great natural beauty, tastefully laid out in slopes and gravelled walks, and grown with native oaks, hickories, and other forest shade trees. The grounds are also planted in fine maiden blue grass, Orchard grass, Timothy, Clover, &c., with Kitchen garden in front of and eastern side. A thriving young Orchard, in great variety of Pears, Apples, Peaches, Cherries, Quinces, &c., to add ton to a well or good water, is a fine spring, never dry. This is the property that is now being carefully improved by the beautiful East Liberty road, becoming facility of a cess in few minutes by various roads to the city.

The mansion is an ORNAMENTAL TWO-STORY BRICK, with half story of finished attic, and surmounted with Observatory; all built in the most elegant style of, and in the interior fitted and painted in the most approved modern style, and finished in the finish, fire design, complete and perfect in all the modern improvements, containing 12 rooms, with wide halls and staircases, vestibules and porches, wide halls and staircases, vestibules and porches, called out floors in dining room and kitchen; hotel, marble mantles, inside Venetian sash, &c., throughout; bath rooms supplied from cistern; hot and cold water; Rockwood Range; house; iron safe for silver plate, &c., built in wall; excellent dry cellars, with cement floors, &c., &c.

The outbuildings comprise Ice House and cooling room; Stables, and carriage house; Gardener's house, and Wood and Tool House, &c., &c.

In all stabling, Wood and Tool House, &c., &c.

TERMS—Cash on delivery of deed. Parties desiring, can remain on the place for one year. The grounds open for view the premises on Tuesday and Wednesday previous to sale.

A. McCLURE,
jy12-8 Auctioneer.

FOR SALE—

A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE.

Suitable for a Dairy Farm, in Ross township, 3½ miles from Pittsburgh, near Lichtcaps old stand, on the Perrysville plank road. The property is a good substantial Gothic House, containing nine rooms, with all the conveniences attached; also a large Bank Barn, with Sheds for cattle and other useful purposes, also containing about 700 fruit trees of the best quality, together with a large variety of grapes. The farm contains about 44 acres, all well watered with the best of springs, and is in a high state of cultivation. Will be sold on reasonable terms. For further particulars address

GEORGE HOLDSWORTH,
Box 306 Allegheny city, or
JONES & PEASON,
Attorneys at Law, Pittsburgh, or
JAMES M. TAYLOR,
Alderman, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh.

VALUABLE

FARM FOR SALE.

125 Acres of land, situate in Versailles Township Allegheny county, on the Greensburg, Turnpike, with its Railroad at Hilton Station, 12 miles East of Pittsburgh. This farm contains an abundance of the finest quality of limestone for building and for manure, convenient for family use well watered by several springs and wells. There is a GOOD FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, LARGE STONE DWELLING HOUSE, also frame dwelling, BANK BARN, TWO LARGE FRUIT ORCHARDS OF CHOICE Spring House, and other Out building. Will be sold on easy terms. For further information apply on the premises, or address WELL SELECTED FRUIT. This farm will be sold cheap, if not purchased soon. Terms reasonable. Inquire of

S. & W. GILL,
Nos. 89 Fifth street, Pittsburgh,
or of James White, on the premises.

my26-3m

10,000 ACRES LAND FOR SALE.

Liberal Terms to Settlers.

Situated in the Settle Valley of the Kanawha, West Virginia, immediately adjoining the Gauley Mountain of timber. Coal and other minerals in great quantities. Some of the finest Bottom Lands on the Great Kanawha and Gauley Rivers. Several Farms with Houses and Improvements. Also, Town Lots, according to location and improvements. Timbered Lands in Fayette county, Virginia, at low prices of five dollars per acre, with privilege of choosing of the above number of acres. A large settlement has already been made in the locality, and others are rapidly warranted. For further particulars address

WM. M. FISHER, Allegheny city, Pa.
Or call at PARK & BRILL'S DRUG STORE, No. 77 Federal street. my13-dw-3m

FOR SALE—

300 acres Coal, near Mansfield, and 600 acres near Robbestown, on Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad.

JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker,
jy17 No. 102 Fourth street.

FOR SALE—

Two hundred acres Coal and surface, situate about thirty miles from Pittsburgh, on the line of the Steubenville Railroad. The railroad runs directly through the property. Also, 600 acres Coal, near Cadiz, the remaining 30 acres in good white oak timber.

JOHN D. BAILEY,
No. 102 Fourth street, or
P. C. KEYS,
jy3 No. 6 Hill's Block, Duquesne Way.

FOR SALE—

106 ACRES COAL,

situated one mile west of Bolger station, on Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad.

JOHN D. BAILEY,
No. 102 Fourth street, or
P. C. KEYS,
jy3 No. 6 Hill's Block, Duquesne Way.

FOR SALE.—

TWO VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS

On CENTRAL STREET, Allegheny. 25x110 9 feet each. Apply to

WM. J. KASH
jy16-6t At McClelland & Co's Drug Store, Allegheny

BRICK HOUSES

FOR SALE,

In the Ninth Ward, Pittsburgh. The undivided One-Third of the Estate of the late JOHN J. VAUGHN, to be sold by applying to JOHN D. BAILEY, No. 102 Fourth street, or to

P. C. KEYS,
jy12 Room No. 6 Hill's Block, Duquesne Way.

COAL MINE FOR SALE.—The UNION CITY COAL COMPANY offer for sale on liberal terms their coal mine, with 50 acres of land, situated on the Lake Shore Railroad, in the Ohio River near Yellow Creek, with good prospects of a large trade. The coal is of the best quality for the lake freight trade, and has proven to be of the steadiest and most reliable character. BANK BOOKS, &c., at DARMAND, IZ, Pittsburgh, F. HERWIG, Steubenville, and J. McALLEN, 10 Astor House, Cleveland.

jy12-tm

HOUSE

FOR SALE.

I offer to sell on moderate terms a convenient, well built, two-story brick dwelling HOUSE, on the second street, below Market street.

Possession given immediately.

HILARY BRUNOT,
my21-eod&f 115 Fourth street.

FOR SALE—SEWICKLEY RESIDENCE.

Twenty acres of land, in a high state of cultivation, on which are a 12 room frame dwelling containing twelve rooms, built in modern style; cellar under whole house, hot and cold water, bath room, &c., an excellent water; 1,500 fruit trees, including every variety of fruit, 30 acres in forest trees, near by; house, cold grapery, and abounding in chromkey and flowers.

JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker,
my2 No. 102 Fourth street.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE,

At Edgewood station, Pennsylvania Railroad, one half mile from Wilkinsburg, 12 acres, 136 perches of land, all under fence, cultivation and in fruit, with cellars underneath. Fruit and other conveniences on the property. For further information apply to No. 106 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, or on the premises.

J. S. KING.

OIL LANDS FOR SALE.

Several valuable tracts of OIL TERRITORY bordering on the Kanawha river, West Virginia, are offered for sale by the undersigned. Terms reasonable. Deeds, plats, &c., apply to me at No. 60 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. M. MOFFETT,
ap4-tf Attorney at Law.

ATTORNEYS.

H. C. MACKRELL. J. C. M. COMBS.

MACKRELL & M'COMBS,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

No. 89 Grant Street,

my28 PITTSBURGH, PA.

PENSIONS, BOUNTY AND BACK PAY.

W. J. & HALL PATTERSON
SOLICITORS OF SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.
No. 71 GRANT STREET, PITTSBURGH
my18

SAMUEL HARPER,
(Late of the 139th Regiment,)
Has Resumed the Practice of Law,
In the office of C. B. M. Smith,
No. 93 DIAMOND STREET.
Special attention given to military and all other claims against the Government. Pensions procured. ap8-tf

TEXAS LAW AND LAND AGENCY.

A. R. NORTON, Attorney, having offices at AUSTIN, TYLER and WOODVILLE, will competent associates, will transact a general collection and agency business throughout Texas. Lands bought and sold, taxes paid; titles investigated; money collected and remitted. Those having claims of any description in any part of the State can address accordingly

ap6-tf

E. S. NORTON,

ALDERMAN AND CONVEYANCER,

No. 72 Penn'a. Avenue.

ap

BREWERS.

PHŒNIX STEAM BREWERY.

FOR SPENCER. JAS. M'KAY

SPENCER & McKAY,

Malsters & Brewers

OF

ALE, PORTER, AND BROWN STOUT.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

ROBERT WATSON, Manager my13-19

FULL SET OF CROQUET

BALLS,
MALLETS,
HOOPS and
STAKES,

All complete in a neat box at

JAS. BOWN'S,

jy14 Smith 136 WOOD STREET.

MEANS & COFFIN,

WHOLESALE

GROCERS,

COR. WOOD and WATER STS.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Have always on hand a well selected

Stock of Groceries,

Bought exclusively for CASH, and to which we invite the attention of Cash Buyers. ap26-3m-w

TISSUE PAPER—

Call for Restaurants and Barber Shops, for sale by

W. S. HAVEN,
corner Wood and Third streets.

DISSOLUTIONS.

DISSOLUTION—THE FIRM OF O'NEILL & ANDERSON, Book and Job Printers, heretofore dissolved by mutual consent. All parties having claims against the same can present them to either of the undersigned for settlement.

DANIEL O'NEILL,
WILLIAM ANDERSON.

July 14th, 1866.

Having disposed of my interest in the "Gazette Steam Job Printing Establishment" to Mr. Russell Errett, I desire on return my thanks to my friend for the liberal patronage bestowed upon the office during my connection with it, and I would further recommend the new firm to the public as in every way worthy of their confidence and support. Their facilities for doing all kinds of printing now all that can be desired, and any work sent to their office will be executed with neatness and dispatch, and on the most reasonable terms.

PITTSBURGH, July 14th, 1866. D. O'NEILL.

RUSSELL ERRETT, WM. ANDERSON.

ERRETT & ANDERSON,

BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS,

Will continue the Book and Job Printing Business, in all its branches, at the

GAZETTE STEAM

JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,

84 Fifth Street, Gazette Building.

And respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage. jy16-tf

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE this day formed a limited partnership under the following terms, to wit: said partnership shall be conducted under the name and firm of FRY & SCOTT. The nature of the business intended to be transacted is the man

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

THE INTERNATIONAL RACE EXCITEMENT.

News Too Good to be True—"A Betting Dodge."

A telegram was received in Pittsburgh yesterday afternoon from the city of New York, to the effect that James Hamill, the American champion, had won both of the sculling matches which took place between him and James Kelley, the English champion, on the river Tyne, on the 7th instant. This intelligence was so decidedly contrary to that received per steamer "Nova Scotia," on the 7th inst., that thousands hailed the news with demonstrations of the wildest joy. This was to be expected for the interest in the race was very great. Parties from a long distance were present, witnessed it, and a considerable amount of money changed hands on the result. Many of the journals were from Westmoreland county. It is not unlikely that these papers will be matched again very shortly.

Second Heat.—On the 10th inst. a very good start was made, the buckskin horse having the pole. They lapped each other for the first half mile, both breaking up slightly, but neither losing any time by it. On the last half mile both animals were put to their mightiest efforts, but they slacked a little towards the last. On the home-stretch the mare received a practical urging, which caused her to put on extra speed, resulted in her winning the heat by about a length. Time, 3:09.

Second Heat.—The mare was the favorite, 10 to 6. A good start was made, Rosch had the inside in this heat, by virtue of his winning in the last, and soon opened a little gap between himself and his rival, which he managed to keep during for a few seconds. The buckskin horse then suddenly let out his speed and passed Rosch in admirable style, getting several lengths in advance, and maintaining his position to the score. Time, 3:08.

Third Heat.—The mare still the favorite. The terms of the trial being "to go as they please," the backers of the mare decided that she must win the first heat under saddle. Rosch gradually yielded the mare to his ebony rider, and became a silent but interested witness of her fine effort. The buckskin horse took the inside, and away they went at a spanking pace. The horse gained a little on leaving the score, and the mare broke up at the first half quarter mile. This wheeled the buckskin horse admirably. The black boy now resorted to a series of vigorous pulls, which had the effect of urging the mare on considerably. They passed the half mile pole in the same order, however, and so continued until the home stretch was reached. Here the buckskin horse broke immediately in front of the main stand, and the mare, taking good advantage of the opportunity, passed him handsomely, and came in an easy winner. Time, 3:06. The following is the summary:

OAKLAND PARK TRACK, Tuesday, July 17th.—Pacing match, to harness or saddle. Purse, $500. Mile heats. Best two in three to rule.

Owner enters buckskin horse.....1 2 1
Owner enters buckskin horse.....2 1 2
Time—3:09, 2:59; 3:06.

MATCH AGAINST TIME.

As soon as the pacing match was over, a fine looking bay horse named "Woodpecker," owned by Mr. Ackley, of Whitehall, Allegheny county, was brought out upon the track, under saddle, to run half a mile against time for a premium of two hundred dollars. The running speed of this horse has been considerably discussed, and to test it an agreement was made to perform half a mile in fifty-six seconds. The heat was well done, but the premium was lost by a single second—the horse having accomplished the distance in fifty-seven seconds.

INCIDENT.

Mr. Marker Rush, while exercising a very spirited bay horse he owns, was accidentally thrown from his buggy upon the track, and lay there several minutes quite insensible. The horse trotted back to the score slowly, and allowed himself to be easily taken. Mr. Rush was picked up by several gentlemen who came to his assistance, and by means of restoratives he soon recovered, and was conveyed to his residence.

THE GREAT TROT ON FRIDAY.

The final trial of skill between H. B. Van Voorhis's bay horse "Joe," S. Musgrave's black mare "Annie Laurie," and S. Beitler's grey horse "General Thomas," comes off under saddle on Friday afternoon at three o'clock. A very great interest is manifested in the result of this final trot. "Joe" is the favorite. He has won the two former matches to harness and waggons, and is expected to show better time under saddle. The mare is the next favorite with the old turfmen, and they predict an easy victory for her. The speed and bottom of "Little Louie" is well known. Her performances have proved her to be a first-class trotter, but what she can do under saddle remains to be seen. "General Thomas" has a good record. On the occasion of a postponed trot some time ago he showed splendid speed under saddle, and won the final heats and race. A considerable amount is staked upon the performances on Friday. But it is not our business to predict anything in regard to this trot. The affair will positively take place, and a long mooted question as to speed be settled finally.

The Sewickley Murder.

Coroner Clawson, accompanied by Mr. Mc Kain, Chief of Police of Allegheny, visited Sewickley yesterday morning, for the purpose of investigating further into the mystery connected with the death of Caroline Ford, the young colored woman, who was found in Sewickley creek on Saturday. They extended their inquiries throughout Sewickley and vicinity, but did not succeed in developing any new facts in regard to the murderous wretch who did the horrible murder. The colored man who are now in jail on suspicion of being connected with the crime, will probably be discharged from custody, unless some further evidence against them is elicited before the Coroner's jury, which will reassemble at the Allegheny Mayor's office this afternoon.

A VALUABLE DIRECTORY.—Attention is directed to the advertisement of the United States Express Guide and Shipping Directory of Mr. George W. Hawes, of Baltimore. This work is gotten up in several of the leading States of the Union, giving name of express company, town, county and railroads situated on, and full directions as to all unimportant, as well as important points in each State. West, North and South is one of the most valuable works extant for business men, every one of whom ought to possess a copy. Mr. C. H. Bass, the general agent, is now stopping at the Merchants' Hotel, and will shortly call on every person in the business men of the city for their advertisements and subscriptions.

A BOY INJURED WHILE BATHING.—Yesterday morning, about eleven o'clock, Nicholas Keitch, a lad aged thirteen years, while bathing in the Allegheny river, jumped from a height into the stream, expecting to find a sufficiency of water to allow a "deep dive." The water, however, was only a few feet deep, and his head came in contact with a large stone, inflicting a very unsightly wound. The lad was taken by a companion to the Homeopathic Hospital, No. 140 Fourth street, where his wound was dressed by Dr. Cowley, one of the attending physicians. The stone had penetrated the scalp to the bone, and extended over three inches in length. The edges were ragged and gaping, and considerable blood was lost.

FORESTALLING THE MARKETS.—Jos. Thomas, the Market constable, was unusually active yesterday, in arresting out-of-doorkeepers and hucksters, who were engaged in buying produce during market hours for the purpose of selling again. Five offenders, named H. Berger, R. Seidit, J. Fridley, H. Vosking and H. Fricker, who were engaged in buying up large quantities of vegetables, were detected by the officer and taken to the Mayor's office, where they fined two dollars each and costs.

ELECTION OF MANAGERS.—The following gentlemen have been elected Managers of St. Paul's Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum to serve for the ensuing year: Rt. Rev. M. Domenec, Very Rev. J. Hickey, James McCabe, Thos. O'Rourke, James O'Connor, John Twigg, William H. Reed, Charles Meghan, Terence Campbell, John McKerwin, Dominee Johnson, Michael Kane and Charles B. Kenny.

ARRESTED ON A PROCESS.—Wm. Einsteln, proprietor of a beer saloon on Troy Hill, who was convicted during the recent term of Court on five indictments for selling beer on Sunday, was arrested yesterday on a process and committed to jail. He was afterwards released on giving bail in two thousand dollars for his appearance to answer.

National Game at Agricultural College

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, CENTRE CO. PA., July 14, 1866.

A base ball match was played between the Mutual and the Star Base Ball Clubs of this place, on the above day. Annexed find the score:

MUTUAL.	O.	R.	STAR.	O.	R.
Stavely, 2d b.	4	1	Bryant, c f.	3	6
Parker, c.	2	1	Lyon, c.	0	4
Pearsons, p.	2	0	Tall, 2d b.	2	0
Tomlin, 1s. b.	2	0	Kelch, p.	3	4
Scott, r. f.	0	0	Wayne, 3d b.	3	4
Bell, l. f.	0	0	Bradley, l. f.	3	4
Whitman, c. f.	3	0	Thompson, r. f.	3	4
Evans, s. p.	4	4	Chase, 1st b.	3	4
			Milligan, p.	3	4
Total.	17	6	Total.	27	35

Umpire—King, of Union Base Ball Club. Scorers—Messrs. Lewis and Eldred.

Home Runs—Mutual 5; Star 3.
Fly Catches—Mutual 7; Star 1.

Advertising Receipts of Pittsburgh Press

The cash receipts of the daily press of Pittsburgh for the quarter ending June 30th, 1866, were as follows:

Dispatch	$16,189
Commercial	15,773
Chronicle	13,011
Gazette	10,721
Post	11,181
Freedom's Friend	5,747
Evening Telegraph	1,947

The receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30 h, 1866, were as follows:

Chronicle	$36,012
Dispatch	32,257
Commercial	31,678
Gazette	21,276

The receipts of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865, were as follows:

Chronicle	$33,331
Commercial	27,521
Dispatch	24,901
Gazette	20,716
Post	13,974
Freedom's Friend	6,961

Philadelphia's on a Tour.

The Committee on Fire and Trust, of the Philadelphia City Councils, composed of Messrs. George W. Nichols, John Bardsley, George W. Macnaugie, Joseph E. Hancock, William Palmer, Daniel Stockham, William S. Stockley, David Cramer, James Zimmerman, John Farelra, Samuel Cavin, Abraham Stewart and Samuel Sohne, arrived in this city on Monday night, *en route* to Chicago, St. Louis, and other Western cities. The Committee had been on a visit to entire county, for the purpose of inspecting some property belonging to the city of Philadelphia, and continued to extend their tour. They were accompanied by David M. Lyle, Esq., Chief Engineer of the Philadelphia Fire Department, who, yesterday morning, Mayor McCarthy and Chief Engineer John H. Hare, waited upon the excursionists, and gave them a call to them to the city, conducted them through the Fort Pitt Works, and a number of other establishments. The committee left for Chicago yesterday afternoon on the 2:10 o'clock train.

Effects of the Heat—Coroner's Inquests.

Alderman Donaldson (in the temporary absence of the Coroner) held inquests yesterday on the bodies of two men who died from the effect of the excessive heat of the previous day. The first was James Cartwell, an employee at a brick yard on Boyd's Hill, who was prostrated about noon on Monday by the heat. He was removed to his boarding house, and afterwards started in search of a physician, when he fell upon the sidewalk and expired in a few minutes. The deceased, who was about forty years old, arrived in this city from Ireland five months since, and sent for his family a few days ago.

The second case was that of Martin Cannon, a laborer in a brick yard on Boyd's Hill. He was found in a field in the rear of his boarding house, and was conveyed to his residence, where he died in a few hours after. Both verdicts rendered verdicts of death from sunstroke.

The Steamboat Spray.

The case of the steamer Spray, which was seized last week on the libel of T. A. Packerell and others, occupied the attention of Judge McCandless, of the United States Court sitting in admiralty yesterday. The Marshal having made return that he had duly published the boat, etc., given due notice to all persons claiming the boat, On motion John Barton, Esq. counsel for libellant a proclamation was made for all persons having anything to say why the same should not be condemned and sold to answer the damages of the libellants to appear. No person appeared in answer, the court directed a decree to be entered, and also ordered that a *venditioni exponas* be issued and the boat, her tackle, etc., be condemned and sold. It was also ordered that the clerk and clerk of the court see that the amounts due libellants and reports the same.

"THE HEATED TERM."—If "E. M," of Brooklyn Heights, in New York, who invented the caption of this and all modern weather articles, were alive, he would undoubtedly rejoice in the present state of the atmosphere, which has scarcely been out of the hundreds and degrees in its sweltering powers. With the thermometer far up in the "nineties," and no prospect of a change for the present, it can scarcely be expected that anybody yesterday felt like exerting themselves very much, except at trying to keep cool." But modern methods for this end are peculiarly adapted to its very opposite, and, accordingly, the whole community, whether it rained or did not, preserved a wonderful conditioned coolness throughout the day and night; but the probability is that more noon tide was taken inwardly in the shape of sundry cobblers, sods, etc., than escaped through the pores of all human flesh. The thermometer ranged at every elevation from 96 degrees, Fahrenheit, for several hours, and the "sunny side" of the public thoroughfares were almost totally deserted by pedestrians. Where was the multitude hiving during the day than on Monday, but like the dickens? Some had their homes towards evening, but mixed none of their contents upon the parched and thirsty city below them, it proved to be of no account.

COUNTY TAXES.—At the request of an Elizabeth resident we reiterate the public that the county taxes must be paid before the first day of August in order to have the five per cent. deduction. After the first of September there will be a penalty added to all taxes. Our country friends will save money by calling at the Treasurer's office, at the Court House, and settling their taxes. The Commissioners have made extra efforts to give needed to this call if they would save a few cents.

SELLING LIQUOR ON SUNDAY.—Mayor McCarthy still continues his raid upon liquor-keepers who sell liquor on Sunday. Yesterday H. Wilert and Matthew Mader, proprietors of saloons in the Fifth Ward, were arrested for offending, and their guilt being easily proven, they were fined fifty dollars and costs, which they paid.

TROTTING AT EXCHANGE PARK.—A capital trot comes off at the East Liberty Driving Park, this afternoon at three o'clock, between three of the best trotters in the county. Good day. Good race.

Public Amusements.

THE LATE REBELLION PANORAMA.—Davis' Panorama of the late rebellion, now on exhibition at the Masonic Hall, is well worth visiting by another large and deeply interested audience. The scenes have been painted with great care, and are as life like as such things could be. The faithful as well as the horrible is made them. To day the children of several Sabbath Schools will be present, and to-night it will be unrolled again. It is well worth seeing.

BUFFLE & BENEDICT'S MINSTRELS.—This is a first class troupe of vocalists, musicians and artists, and is held in high estimation, as crowded houses every night most unequivocally assert. The programme this week is one of the richest in melody, comicalities, negroisms, etc., to be found in the land. The troupe must be seen to be properly appreciated. Their equals were never seen in Pittsburgh, and the public will greet them with favor at the close of the present week. To-night Mr. Benedict takes his benefit. The best of the company will be brought out. Mr. Dick Sands, the champion clog dancer of America, arrived in the city yesterday, and will appear at Mr. Benedict's benefit.

CATARRH.—The origin of Catarrh is in most cases *A neglected Cold*, which can be relieved by the use of "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*, by soothing the irritated and inflamed membranes of the throat. For Coughs and Throat Diseases the Troches are of great service. jy16 wardaw

SPECIAL CAUTION.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has become so popular that various parties have put out articles calling them Mrs. Winslow's. Please take notice that the Mrs. Winslow of the Soothing Syrup is not connected with any other article.

OHIO NEWS ITEMS.

The steamer Meteor, Capt. Wilson, arrived in Cleveland on last Sunday night from Lake Superior. There were no vessels at Marquette. The Meteor brought down 255 tons iron ore, 52 tons copper, 100 packages of fish, a lot of miscellaneous freight, and a large load of passengers.

McConnell states that his published confessions was not entirely correct. He will yet doubtless tell the whole matter and make a clean breast of it.

Three desperate characters were arrested in Bellevue and lodged in the Huron county jail, at Norwalk, on Friday last, charged with being connected with the extensive Bristol robbery, which occurred on The 20th inst., the particulars of which were published at the time. Four more are wanted in Cleveland.

Cleveland has the new Custom House, and is crushed and Granddaed inc; Coffee Sugars B. Hogs, 1c. Coffee—Rio fair at 26@27c prime, 29@30c; Java 36@40c. Molasses—Porto nico, 80@85c. Syrups 70@80c.

SALT—Regular sales were made from store at $2.75, Buffalo. Irregular demand inactive. Sales declared were disposed to purchase sparingly. Sales of 24 part sages not tried at 26@28c. Keg butter sold at various prices according to the purchaser's fancy.

EGGS—The market was steady but not very active. The current rates were as follows: Sugars—Orleans, 12½@13; Porto Rico prime, 12c; fair to good, 11½@12